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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST JULY.

WE TAKE the following from the *Englishman*:

We hear that Sir Ashley Eden has dealt with the Monghir cases, in which the proceedings of Mr. Magrath have been so severely criticised, so far as is possible under the circumstances. It now appears that the Commissioner did not report the matter to Government until after Mr. Magrath had left the country on furlough. We hear that Mr. Barlow has been severely reprimanded for his neglect to take notice of Mr. Magrath's proceedings and for allowing him to proceed on furlough without reference to Government. Mr. Magrath of course cannot be condemned in his absence, but we understand that he has been told that on his return to India it will not be employed until he has given a full explanation of his conduct.

This is as it should be.

A CORRESPONDENT thus describes the cause of the outbreak at Rajamundry:

I suppose you know that one of the causes of the discontent among the rebels in the north of this Presidency is, that their sago palms have been taxed. It seems that the Board of Revenue fathered the exaction of this ill-advised tax on the Madras Government, which now repudiates the measure, and tells the Board of Revenue that as they were the cause of the imposition of the said tax, they had better go and put down the rebellion caused by the levying of the same! An unhappy Member of the Board has therefore had to go to the wars—and on leaving seemed to pity himself considerably. The discipline is good; the Board was warned what the imposition of the tax would lead to in all probability, but they would not heed the warning—hence the salt tears now being shed."

But who will pay the piper? The poor tax-payer!

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY has set a good example. In accepting the resignation of Rao Bahadur Keru Lakshaman Chhatre, Acting Principal of the Deccan College, the Governor in Council acknowledges the long and meritorious services in the Department of Public Instruction, which he has rendered with high credit for a period of nearly thirty years. Mr. Keru Lakshaman, after some years' service as Assistant in the Observatory at Bombay, was appointed lecturer in Mathematical Physics in the Civil Engineering College at Poona. In 1865 he was transferred to Elphinstone College as professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy and returned later in the same year to fill a similar appointment in the Deccan College. In this College the rest of his professional career has been passed, and he has on three occasions in the last four years been promoted to act as its Principal. While thus continuously engaged in the work of imparting instruction, professor Keru Lakshaman was able to devote a portion of his time to research and scientific observation, and has twice earned the acknowlegments of Government for valuable reports of the results of his labours. His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to direct the emulation of professor Keru Lakshaman's fellow-countrymen to the above brief record of a laborious, useful, and successful career and to mark its conclusion by this expression of the high approbation of Government. Such gracious acknowledgment of services rendered by native officers cannot but have an encouraging effect.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Gazette* thus describes the closing scene of Ismail Pasha's Viceroyalty in Egypt. His Highness was taking leave—

Here he held a farewell reception, which lasted more than an hour. It was remarked that his Highness had by this time recovered himself somewhat, and chatted cheerfully with those around, to whom he disclosed for the first time his intention of going to Naples. He spoke with much satisfaction of Tewfik succeeding to the Viceregal throne. He shook hands most cordially with the English officials in his service, and thanked several of them for the assistance they had rendered him. In speaking on this subject His Highness did not bestow indiscriminate praise. "You English," he remarked, "are divided into two sets; first, those who come direct from England, and who work hard and benefit the country; and secondly, those who come from India with grand ideas, and look upon us as so many niggers."

At half-past six all the visitors had left the ship, which, decked with flags from stern to stern, began slowly to move out of the harbour. The ships of war thundered forth a final salute, and, standing on the poop with his head half buried in his hands, was a solitary figure leaning towards the shore. It was Ismail Pasha taking his last look at Egypt.

The fate of Ismail Pasha points the old moral—fortune is fickle!

THE ENGLISH PAPERS mention the death of Mr. James Grant, editor of the *Advertiser*, and quite a prominent man for nearly half a century in London journalism. Under his guidance the *Advertiser* was known as the "Gin and Gospel Gazette," and the "Beer and Bible Chronicle." Side by side in his columns would appear an article in defence of the liquor traffic and a violent attack on all the enemies of the Low Church party, or an eulogistic review of some mysterious pamphlet on unfulfilled prophecy. A rigid Sabbatarian, he was eloquent in praise of the opening of public-houses on Sunday and quite as eloquent against the opening of museums.

THE WHOLE number of commissioned officers who lost their lives during the recent campaign in Afghanistan is stated to be 33. Of these only 8 were killed in battle; 5 perished at the hands of robbers or Mussalman fanatics; 1 was drowned; and the remainder, 19, lost their lives by disease. Few wars, we must confess, had such small casualties. The Abyssinian war was perhaps the only exception.

MAYFAIR says that an explanation is offered for the strong support given by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh to the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill by the report that the Queen and other members of the Royal Family wish to arrange a match between the Princess Beatrice and the husband of the late Princess Alice. The feeling is very natural. The practice which is common enough among Hindus has never led to evil consequences.

TUESDAY, 22ND JULY.

IT IS STATED that Lord Lawrence has left behind him four sons and five daughters. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Mr. John Hamilton Lawrence, who was born in 1846, called to the bar at Lincoln's, January 1872, and is a Lieutenant in the Hearts Yeomanry Cavalry. He married (1872) Miss Campbell, daughter of Mr. Richard Campbell of Auchinbrook and Glancarrodie, Argyllshire. Two brothers of the late Lord Lawrence survive him—Sir George St. Patrick Lawrence, K. C. S. I., C. B, well-known in connection with the Afghan War of 1840, and Colonel Richard Lawrence of Bengal Staff Corps.

THE FOLLOWING account of a "delicate operation" will amply repay perusal:

The difficult operation of trimming a tiger's paws was lately performed by a noted lion-tamer at the Zoological Gardens in Philadelphia on a Royal Bengal tiger, which had been suffering long from in-growing claws, and was in danger of lockjaw. The tiger was rather celebrated for its intractability and had one day caused the death of the female in the next cage by crunching one of her legs which had slipped through the bars. From a graphic account of the trimming operation in one of the Philadelphia papers we gather that five stout manila ropes were ranged on the rail in front of the cage, each having a slip knot and a safety string (a stout cord, which, when pulled relaxes or opens the knot). The operator, Mr. Forepaugh (!) went about his work very coolly. Having coaxed the animal over near the bars, he placed the loop of one rope (larger than the others) on a pole, and tried to pass it over the tiger's neck. But "Jim" suspiciously avoided the manœuvre. He was soon cornered, however and the loop thrown over his neck and pulled tight. To his intense surprise and rage he was drawn close to the bars. He then lay down and quietly awaited developments. The loop of one of the smaller lines was next laid in front of his front right paw. Mr. Forepaugh then, with a small iron scraper pushed the rope under the paw. The assistant drew the loop tight and pulled the paw also close to the bars. "Jim" now seemed to be awake to the situation and made frantic struggles to free himself, growling fiercely. Disregarding these demonstrations, Mr. Forepaugh went on to secure the other paw in the same way. To secure the hind legs, he now entered the cage and caught both legs, in the noose "Jim" sprang up to get loose, but the assistants, pulling the ropes, threw him on his broadside and drew his four paws close to the cage bars in front, securing them there. The rope round the neck was now removed, and the man was stationed near the head with a stout oaken stick, with instructions to put it in the tigers mouth every time he raised himself and attempted to bite his fastenings. Mr. Forepaugh now commenced with the rear right foot, the worst, and trimmed the claws of this and the others in succession. Burnt alum was rubbed into the wounds and balsam of fir was then poured in—the former to remove the corruption and the latter to heal the wound. The operation with the forepaws was rather more dangerous, as the lion-tamer was forced to place his hands within reach of the tigers formidable teeth. Each time, however, that "Jim" started up the strick was presented to him to chew, and when all was over the end of it was found splintered. When all the paws had been treated, the attendants, at a word from Mr. Forepaugh, pulled on the safety ropes, and the tiger sprang to his feet and was free. The relief was immediate, judging from the manner in which the great beast walked about his cage. The whole operation did not exceed twenty minutes. It is anticipated that the cut claws will probably grow in once again and have to be clipped, but that this will be the last operation necessary.

THE FOLLOWING notices of motion have been given in the House of Commons by Sir George Campbell and Sir David Wedderburn respectively:

"That it is not desirable to evade and postpone the difficulties caused by the change in the relative value of gold and silver, but advantage should be taken of the proposal of the United States to settle a standard calculated to steady the value of the precious metals in the principal countries which use silver as well as gold.—*Sir George Campbell.*

"That a free and authoritative expression of the wishes and requirements of Indian tax-payers would be of the greatest value to Parliament, as well as to the Government of India, and it is desirable that native representatives from the principal centres of population should be admitted into the Indian Legislative Council, and should have afforded to them full opportunities for discussing the financial propositions of the Government.—*Sir David Wedderburn,*

MR. J. M. MACLEAN says in his report of Lord Cranbrook's speech of the 19th ultimo:—"I distinctly understood Lord Cranbrook to promise last night, though this part of his speech is not fully reported, that Sir Andrew Clarke's place as Public Works Minister shall not be filled up when a vacancy occurs next year, at all events by a professional Engineer." We do hope that this superfluity will be done away with altogether.

A CONTEMPORARY writes: "Not content with "drawing-room" and "sleeping" cars, a novel addition has been made to some of the thorough trains on the Canadian railways in the shape of a "dining-car," where dinner or supper can be obtained at reasonable price *en route* thus obviating the inconvenience and delay of a scramble at intermediate stations, where one must partake of boiling soup or cold chop in the shortest imaginable space of time, and amid the greatest possible hurry and confusion—or starve." This is emphatically an age of progress.

MAJOR CAVAGNARI, to whose skill and influence is principally due the termination of the Affghan War, is said to be the son of a Corsican. His father was an officer in the French army; he married an Irish heiress in Paris, and then came over to Ireland to reside on her estates, where the Major of Affghansthan was born. A relative of Major Cavagnari, however, writes to *Truth* to say that the Major is the son of an Italian and not of a Corsican. The father married an Irish lady, but the son was born in France and not in Ireland.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN left for Simla last night. There was a large number of his personal friends both European and Native present at the Howrah Station to bid him good-bye.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JULY.

IT IS stated that General Dhere Shumshere succeeds General Juggut Shumshere as Commander-in-Chief of Nepal. A contemporary says that this officer, then a very young man, accompanied Sir Jung Bahadur to England. In 1850 he served with distinction in the war between Nepal and Tibet: and shortly afterwards saw military service as commandant of one of the Nepalese brigades in the Mutiny. He has travelled much in British territory, and has been an observant critic of British troops. Next in rank and position now comes his nephew, General Juggut Jung, eldest surviving son of the late Maharaja Jung Bahadur. His duties are to command the western forces, and as these include the majority of the troops in Nepal, the command is an influential one. He is a good English scholar, and by no means wanting in ability.

THE TIMES OF INDIA gives the following particulars of Tewfik the First, the new Khedive. He was born in 1852, and is the eldest son of Ismail. He married, in 1873, Princess Emnieh, daughter of Prince El Hamy Pascha, and has two sons, Prince Abbas Bay, born in 1874, and Prince Mehemet Ali Bay born in 1876. There is also one daughter, Princess NaZleh Hanem born in 1877. He is modest and unassuming, takes no pleasure in luxury or display of an inordinate character, but is of a religious and quiet turn of mind. Quiet people, however, are often very firm, and Tewfik is not deficient in firmness and courage. He was the first of the family to offer the surrender of his private estates last autumn to meet the financial crisis, and he is painfully aware of the errors and acts that have brought his country into her present deplorable state. He is quite contented with a civil list of £ 100,000 a year, and has refused any addition for his wife and harem.

WE SEE it stated that it is in contemplation to employ native troops largely in South Africa. Not a bad idea.

A MEMBER of the Chamber of Commerce writes to the *Englishman* to say that if a circular be addressed to the members of the Chamber on the subject of Mr. Yule's remarks on the License tax and the Famine Fund, it will serve to shew Lord Lytton that in this instance Mr. Yule was *distinctly* utter-

ng the Chamber's views on the financial policy of Government. Another Member of the Chamber writing to the *Indian Daily News* on the same subject says:

"Will you permit me to draw 'your attention to the fact that Mr. Wood was only instructed to state that the address of the President had the approval of the *Committee* of the Chamber of Commerce, which consists of seven gentlemen, whereas the total number of the members of the Chamber at present resident in Calcutta amounts to over one hundred.

Then regarding your remarks that Lord Lytton cannot have noted Mr. Yule's re-election as President, allow me to observe that Mr. Yule was re-elected President *before* not *after* he delivered his address. Whether the members of the Chamber would have re-elected him after perusal of his address, I do not pretend to say, but I do most confidently assert that the language employed by Mr. Yule with reference to the action of the Government by no means met with the unanimous approval of the Chamber as a body, nor of the very influential section of the commercial community who are not associated with the Chamber of Commerce.

We do not know which to believe. If the *Daily News'* correspondent is right, then we can only say that the Chamber is not worthy of its present President. There is evidently a defection in the ranks of the Chamber. For our part we think the European and Native public ought to combine and give their moral support to Mr. Yule.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Babu Tejchunder Chowdry, zemindar, Panihati. He was a young man of exceedingly amiable disposition and good character.

THE NEWS from the frontier, according to the Press Commissioner, is that letters received from the different parts of Affghansthan prove that tranquility prevails in the whole country, and the people are now in favor of the English. The Amir is also loyal to the British Government.

THURSDAY, 24TH JULY.

THE FOLLOWING case mentioned by a correspondent, if true, shews to what excess executive zeal may be carried:

There was no grog-shop in the village of Ashwali in the Nuddea district, which is the centre of a group of villages such as Malipotea, Natabaria, Goolkagi and others. All on a sudden on one market day a native liquor vendor appeared there with his pots and pans and other shop fittings, declaring that he holds a license for the sale of liquor and proposes to open a shop there for the purpose. But the difficulty lay in his finding a place for his shop, for nobody would give him accommodation. The vendor now applied to the Head of the district for help. Orders were it is said issued on the Sub-divisional Officer of Ranaghat, in whose sub-division the village above referred to lies, to afford the vendor every assistance. The Sub-divisional officer issued a Perwana upon the Sub-Inspector of Ranaghat for an enquiry with the matter. The people not having shewn any inclination to meet the liquor vendor's wishes the Sub-divisional Officer issued a perwana upon the Zemindar to grant every assistance to the licensee or liquor vendor in opening a shop, and the Zemindar being an absentee landlord gave effect to the wishes of the Sub-divisional Officer, by ordering his Gomasta to give the obnoxious vendor every facility in his power. The amount of excise revenue which the license will bring to the Provincial Fund is Rs. 26 per month, while the dissatisfaction and discontent which this attempt to force liquor traffic upon poor rustics cannot but be very great. Of course the Government knows nothing about all this.

WE WOULD invite the attention of the Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway to a grievance, which has been brought to our notice. On Saturday especially a large number of passengers alight at the Dum Dum Station, and they are all bound for villages lying around the Dum Dum cantonment and in the sub-division of Baraset. It so happens that more than two to two hundred and fifty passengers after alighting have to wait for nearly half an hour for a passage out of the station. Only one man takes his stand at the outlet of the station for the purpose of collecting tickets, and there is generally a melee owing to scrambling for a passage out, and as it grows late the jostling, scrambling, elbowing and treading on each other's heels increase in violence. By the time the last man leaves the station there is no conveyance in the station compound, and the passengers, whose misfortune it is to be released late, are put to great inconvenience. Cannot the railway people at Dum Dum throw the gate a little wide open and post three or more coolies to collect tickets?

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

The Catalogue of books published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd July contains—besides the usual amount of information about author, press, edition, price, &c.,—remarks on publications mostly of a critical character. This seems to be a new feature of the Catalogue and was unknown in the days of old Mr. Robinson. We do not know whether Mr. Lawler the present librarian acts under orders, or makes these remarks on his own account and of his own accord, with a view to show his zeal for the work he was appointed to do. But it strikes us as somewhat odd that the "Librarian of the Bengal Government Library and Keeper of Catalogue under Act 25 of 1867" should go so far out of his way and usurp the functions of a Newspaper Editor by doling out praise and censure. The publication of these remarks in the Government *Gazette* is likely to mislead men in that they might be accepted as the opinions of Government or the D. P. I. under whom the Bengal Library has been recently placed. In this way, Mr. Lawler the self-constituted reviewer on behalf of Government may have it in his power to damage really good books without knowing much of the language in which they are written or taking care to read them properly.

In reviewing a certain book, Mr. Lawler says:—"It is now so seldom and rare (?) that one meets with new school-books in Bengali that it is a pleasure to welcome the present book which is the *first edition* of a new and *very useful* work on——"

Commenting on another work on the same subject (which by the way has run through eleven editions), Mr. Lawler says:—"this *useful* work which has for some time been employed (?) in the vernacular schools still maintains its ground." No one can fail to see here what it is Mr. Lawler drives at. He can not absolutely condemn the 2nd book; but he has a certain way of speaking about the 1st which clearly shews what he means. Another little book on *Grammar* by a scholar of the Sanskrit College and one who was for years Head Pandit in some of our best vernacular schools is thus condemned:—"The author calls it an easy grammar for beginners; but it is not what its name signifies, it is rather a difficult one for beginners." And this little book, be it known, has in spite of Mr. Lawler, run through *three editions* in two years.

The *Statesman* is getting mischievous. Amongst some curious quotations made by that paper from Lawler's catalogue we find the following—The *Hitshikhya* "is a book of reading lessons on interesting topics in prose and verse, such as, sleep, health, salt, indigo, and the *pig* which is described as a filthy animal whose flesh is eaten by the lowest classes, such as, sweepers, domes, mothers and *Englishmen*.'

We are really sorry that the *Statesman* allows things to be distorted in this way for the sake of a little fun. But "what is *sport* to him (of the *Statesman*) is *death* to him (of the *Hitshikhya*)." Fortunately however there are the words *also by* between *and* and *Englishman* in the *Gazette*.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following from a Goalpara correspondent:

Roma Bye Sarasvati, the distinguished lady of Maharastra, arrived here a week ago. She delivered a soul-stirring lecture on the excellence of learning and its fostering influence over the future career of the learners, at a Meeting of the local Students Association which was held at the premises of the Zila School, on the 20th July last 1879.

Nearly 400 men had assembled to behold her with thirsty eyes. When her lecture came to an end, Babu Rajkumar Mozumdar, the Second Master entreated her to unravel the meanings of some riddles and passages which had been compiled from some obsolete Sanscrit Manuscripts, and to expound the Bhagvatagita, a portion of which her ladyship did to the entire satisfaction of the crowded audience. A vote of thanks was proposed to her by Babu Guru Datta Sarma, a student of the School, who also announced that a Silver medal value Rs. 10 only, would be awarded to any Student who would stand first in the Vernacular scholarship Examination, from the schools of the Assam Valley Districts in honor of Roma Bye's visit to the Goalpara Zila School and that alms would be distributed to the poor beggars of the city on the adjournment of the Meeting. In conclusion he offered a plate with a gold mohur upon it, as a token of the regard of the audience for her. Babu Ram Doyal Rai then rose and spoke in Hindi, about the degeneracy of the Indian Community, and the Meeting was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair.

A CORRESPONDENT at Bhaugulpore states that there was a tremendous down-pour at that station on the 22nd instant, and that the town was flooded. Durbhanga, we hear, has also been flooded. The writer adds that the moon and star, which were seen at day-time in Calcutta, were also seen at Bhagulpore to the great wonderment of the people.

WE TAKE from the last number of the journal of the *National Indian Association* the following items of intelligence:

Mr. Joseph Adie, of the Martiniere College, Lucknow, has gained the first place in the last Examination for the Gilchrist Scholarship.

In the Examination held by the Inns of Court in Trinity Term, Mr. Ahsan Uddin Ahmed passed satisfactorily in Roman Law.

Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma (Kutch) has joined Balliol College Oxford University, and has been admitted as a student at the Inner Temple.

Mr. Edulji Jamsetji Khory, of Bombay, has also joined the Inner Temple.

THE LAST QUARTERLY REPORT of the Bengal Library, attached to the Government of Bengal, shews that 373 books, pamphlets and periodicals were published in Bengal during the 2nd quarter of 1879, of which 8 were uni-lingual, 2 bilingual, 2 tri-lingual 3 periodicals uni-lingual and 2 periodicals trilingual. The languages of these publications are Bengali, English, Hindi, Musulman-Bengali, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, and Urya. The number of books and pamphlets published in Bengali was 194, the largest in number, but many of the books were reprints of older publications.

FRIDAY, 18TH JULY.

KUMAR GAJENDRANARAIN JUN of Kuch Behar, who is studying at the Agricultural College, Cirencester, has contributed to the journal of the *National Indian Association*, an interesting paper on the present condition of Indian Agriculture. The paper does credit to its young author.

A NEW ORDER of St. Katherine it is stated has been established by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen for the purpose of conferring distinctions on nurses attending on the sick. The sisters of the new order will be entitled to receive £50 a year for three years and to wear a badge signifying the distinction they enjoy. A noble proof of our Sovereign's sympathy with suffering humanity.

MR. G. W. M. REYNOLDS, well known as proprietor and editor of *Reynolds' Miscellany*, is dead. We copy the following account of his career:

He was over seventy years of age, and was a most prolific writer. Over thirty novels have issued from his pen, but for the most part they were not works of a high character, nor are they likely to have a lasting place in literature. Mr. Reynolds was for many years an advocate of extreme political opinions. Not long after the collapse of the Chartist movement he started a penny political magazine, called *Reynolds's Political Instructor* which, after a short time, gave place to *Reynolds's Newspaper* a journal which since the repeal of the newspaper stamp and paper duties having been reduced to a penny has attained an immense circulation. Mr. Reynolds first achieved notoriety by a never-ending series of *The Mysteries of London* and *The Mysteries of the Court of London* in immitation of the then sensation of the hour, *The Mysteries of Paris*. When Mr. Dickens closed the serial issue of *Pickwick*, Mr. Reynolds brought out *Pickwick Abroad*. A few years' later his venture *Reynolds's Miscellany* was a property second in success only to the *London Journal* and the *Family Herald*, and it was to this delectable journal that he contributed the fearfully wild but immensely popular stories of *Faust* and *Wagner the Wehr Wolf*.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* thus telegraphs about the financial policy of the Government of India.

Sir John Strachey's financial circular of the 16th inst, a summary of which I gave last week has not had the reassuring effect it was evidently intended to produce. It has been severely criticized by almost all papers, while the public generally look upon it as affording a further proof of the weakness of the present Government in matters of finance. The reductive of the production public works are viewed with suspicion, and there is some ground to fear that the Government in its panic may sacrifice the prospects of the future to stave off the difficulty of the present. The only other measure of economy yet announced—namely, the abolition of the revenue department, which resolves itself for the present into saving of the secretary's salary and the transfer of that gentleman to the North-West Provinces has caused much discontent among civilians, as tending to increase the already serious stagnation in promotion. People begin to ask whether the office of Member of Council in charge of the revenue department will also be abolished, and there seems no valid reason why, on the first vacancy, this further saving should not be effected.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT thus writes about the employment of natives in the Civil Service:

The provision of the circular regarding the employment of natives has not given satisfaction to the class which it principally concerns. What the natives want is they say free and unrestricted admission to the Civil Service competition not nomination to a limited number of appointments. Europeans, however hold that the time is not yet ripe for handing over any large share of the responsible offices to natives, and there can be no doubt that selection by competitve examination would practically give a monopoly of Government employ to Bengalees and Parsees, whose rule could not fail to be unpopular among the bolder and more vigorous races of India.

Nomination will open a wide door to jobbery. If the sole objection to the establishment of the competitive system in India be that the Bengalis and Parsis will obtain a monopoly, why not pass a rule that the Bengali shall be employed only in Bengal, and the Parsi only in Bombay. Then there would be no room for the charge of monopoly.

AN INTERESTING letter from Mr. John Bright on the depression of trade has been published, from which we give the following extract:

As to the present depression of trade we owe some of it to the bad harvests which have impoverished many farmers who are not an inconsiderable portion of our home trade customers. We owe much of it to famines in India and China and to the commercial and manufacturing distress which has prevailed in almost every country and not least in those countries which have sought to secure themselves by high protective duties.

The partnership of England with India in misery on account of the late famines will we hope induce the former to do justice to the latter.

SATURDAY, 26TH JULY.

OUR P. D. deserves thanks for creating mirth in this dull season. In announcing the return of Sir Ashley Eden and his staff last week we wrote that the climate of Darjeeling had evidently benefitted them little as each of them seemed to have lost a *stone* in weight. The P. D. made it a "ton," and all Calcutta fell a-wondering what must be the size and weight of Sir Ashley and his staff when they could stand the loss of a *ton* in flesh. Happily the d-l's mischief was confined to our own columns and did not extend further.

WE ARE informed that Mr. J. D. Ward, District and Sessions Judge, first grade, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the Bengal Civil Service from the 27th proximo. Mr. Ward was an able and conscientious officer. He was a good civilian of the olden type.

OUR RANCHI CORRESPONDENT writes: "Our officiating judicial officer has sentenced a wretch, who had cheated the Government 21 rupees, to *transportation for life*!" Bravo! Will the High Court uphold the sentence?

IT IS STATED that the Earl of Beaconsfield has declined to accept the wreath, offered as a "People's Tribute," for which Mr. Tracy Turnerelli had collected penny subscriptions. What a disappointment!

EARL GRANVILLE thus noticed Lord Lawrence's death in the House of Lords:

"It required a singular combination of distinguished men and of extraordinary circumstances to build up the Indian Empire of the Queen. It also required an unusual concurrence of mental and moral qualities much time, and unusual opportunities, to build up such a reputation as the late Lord Lawrence has established for himself in the history of India and of this country. His are qualities it is wise in a great nation to acknowledge."

Earl Granville therefore asked whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to advise that any mark of public respect should be paid to the memory of Lord Lawrence. The Prime Ministe-

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at once responded to the enquiry of the Leader of the Opposition, having come down to the House specially for that purpose, although himself very far from well, and requiring the support of a stout stick. "Every one," he said, "must be conscious of the great services of Lord Lawrence. They were eminent and will be honoured and remembered. I understand that an offer has been made that his body should be interred in Westminister Abbey and that that offer has been accepted by his relatives." The ceremony was performed at the expense of the family and not at that of the State.

A DEPUTATION waited upon Viscount Cranbrook at the India Office for the purpose of urging upon him the claims of Prince Suchet Singh of Chamba. The deputation was introduced by the Marquis of Tweeddale, and consisted of Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P., Sir Henry Havlock, M. P., Sir P. Colquhoun, Q.C., Mr. S. Gurney, Mr. S. Gurney Shepherd, Mr. E. E. Meakin, and others. The Marquis of Tweeddale stated the case of the deputation. He said that they asked that an immediate grant should be made to the Prince, in order that he might live in comfort and dignity until his territory was restored to him. Lord Cranbrook said in reply that it was impossible to do more than what had been done by the Home Government, inasmuch as they had no communication from the Indian Council, without which they could not act. They had offered to bear the cost of the return of the Prince to India, but this had been declined. It was not possible for him to go into the merits of the case.

THE RUSSIANS have opened the first half of the military road which they are making from Alexandrapol to Kars. The whole will be finished, it is hoped, before the end of the year. Already fifty-five large bridges have been constructed. The work has been done at a tremendous rate of speed.

THERE were 199 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 19th July, of which 18 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 59 from fever, 38 from bowel complaints, 4 from accidents, 14 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were still-born and four persons died from old age. Amongst non-Asiatics and mixed races the mortality was only 9. The week under report was more unhealthy than the two weeks immediately preceding it.

WE ARE REQUESTED to draw attention to a circular issued by Babu Hemunt Koomar Rai Chowdry of Barripore, manager of the Public Library there soliciting contributions in the shape of books, and periodicals as well as money donations for the Library.

THE LEADER of the Deccan Dacoits, Wassudeo Bulwant Phadke, has been arrested. It seems that this man had made a large organization, importing badmashes from Hyderabad, to assist him in his predatory operations. At any other time he might have founded a new military dynasty, but thanks to the British Government such robbers must now succumb to the strong arm of the law.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Eleventh Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal for 1878. 2. Report on the Jails of the Central Provinces for 1878. 3. Report on Education in ditto for 1878-79. 4. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for June 1879. 5. Mess. Thacker Sping & Co.'s Literary Circular for June 1879. 6. Mess. A. J. Parker & Co.'s Monthly Price List of Types, Presses, &c., for July 1879. 7. Dame India's House, being a pamphlet exposing the iniquities of the License Tax by O. W. 8. Suddarshana-Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy, Vol, II part 5, for May 1879. 9. Report of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals from 1874 to 1878. 10. Ussrumati Natak,—a drama in Bengali, by the author of the Puruvikrama and Sarojini Natakas. 11. Mahabharatha in Bengali prose, No. 36, Karna Purba. Published by Protap Chundra Roy, and distributed *gratis*. 12. A Short Sketch of the Life of the late Kali Kissore Sen of Dacca in Bengali. 13. Paricharika, a Bengali monthly Journal, Vol. II No. 3. 14. Journal of the National Indian Association for July 1879.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, July 20.—After a twelve hours' sitting, the House of Commons has read for the third time the Army Discipline Bill, and the House of Lords has read the bill the first time. The Lords have negatived without a division the motion for an enquiry into the administration and succession of the Chamba State. Generals Sir S. Browne, Stewart, Mantle, Roberts, Biddulph and Lumsden, have been recommended for the Order of Knight Commander of the Bath, in consideration of their services in connection with the Afghan war.

21.—The Bonapartist party have accepted Prince Napoleon as head of the Bonapartist family. Subscriptions are appealed for, for the purpose of erecting a statue to Lord Lawrence.

23.—An official despatch from Capetown states that on the 6th July the Zulus were defeated with enormous loss at Ulundi, which was captured and destroyed.

23.—The Lords have finally passed the army discipline bill without amendment. Messrs. Price and Boustead, army agents, have suspended payment with liabilities amounting to between five and six hundred thousand pounds, which are mostly secured.

23, 4-10 (*Afternoon*).—A despatch has been received from Lord Chelmsford which states that, Cetywayo not having complied with the demands made upon him, and the Zulus having fired on the British troops, he (Chelmsford) on the 3rd July ordered a reconnaissance, which obliged the Zulu forces to show themselves. Lord Chelmsford, with Newdigate and Wood, and 4,062 European troops, besides 1,103 natives and eight guns, crossed the Umvolosi River on the morning of the 4th July, and advanced in the form of a hollow square. The Zulu forces, to the number of 20,000, then advanced and attacked the British on every side for two hours. They then wavered and were charged by the 17th Lancers, when a general rout of the Zulus ensued. It is reported that Cetywayo was in command on the occasion. The Zulu loss is estimated at 1,000 killed, whilst the British loss was only 10 killed, and 53 wounded. Ulundi and all the military kraals in the Valley of the Umvolosi have been burned. The British troops returned to camp on the evening of the 4th July

25.—The House of Commons have read for the second time the Irish University Bill. The Chief Secretary for Ireland in moving second reading of the Bill proposed an establishment of scholarships and prizes. Mr. Stanhope, in reply to a question, said that Duleep Singh had made an application to Government for an increased allowance and that same was under consideration. The opinion of Government of India in the matter had been invited. The Marquis of Hartington has accepted the candidacy of Lancashire. In a speech made he said he believed dissolution of Parliament was imminent.

26*th*.—The Report of the Select Committee on public works in India, recommends that the yearly borrowing for public works shall not exceed 2½ millions Sterling, the loan to be raised in India and also proposes the reduction of the number of pupils at Cooper's Hill Training College and the large employment of natives. Lord Cranbrook distributed the prizes at Cooper's Hill College yesterday. Commenting upon the employment of natives in the Public Works Department he said it was most desirable that natives should expect a career in connection with the British Government but the superintendence and control could never be placed entirely in their hands. Consols 97⅞

Constantinople July 22—The British and French Ambassadors here have presented an identical note to the Sultan demanding the communication of an Irade confirming the privileges of the Khedive within three days. The Porte wishes to interdict the conclusion of treaties by the Khedive.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 31st Inst. at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Mutual Action of Electric Currents and Magnets.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 2nd August next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Ventilation.

PRACTICAL Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Friday, the 1st August at 5 P. M.

Fee: Ans. 4 from those who are attending lectures on Chemistry, or hold season Tickets of the Association.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENTS.

VIII.

CIVIL SALARIES.

THE Indian Civil Service constitutes the official oligarchy in India. Although it is divided according to provinces, in principle it forms one body. All the members of it are subjected to one test, are possessed of equal qualifications, have the same rights and privileges, and it stands to reason that there should be an equal scale of pay for them all throughout the empire. The differences in not a few cases are marked. We will give a few illustrations:

	Secretaries.		Per annum. Rs.
Bengal	...Judicial and Revenue Secretaries @ Rs. 40,000.....		80000
	Financial Secretary ,, 2500.....		30000
	Two Under-Secretaries ,, 1000.....		24000
	Assistant-Secretary ,, 800.....		9600
N. W. P.	Two Secretaries ,, ...		59040
	Junior Secretary ,, ...		14400
	Under Secretary ,, ...		9600
	Assistant Secretary ,, ...		8400
Punjab...	Secretary ,, ...		28800
	Under-Secretary ,, ...		12000
	Two Assistary Secretaries including Mir Munshi... ,, ...		10550
Mudras,	Chief Secretary ,, ...		45000
	Under-Secretary ,, ...		12000
	Revenue Secretary ,, ...		37500
	Under-Secretary ,, ...		12000
Bombay.	Political and Judicial Secretary ,, ...		37500
	Under-Secretary ,, ...		15000
	Two Assistant Secretaries ,, ...		16800
	Revenue Secretary		45000
	Under Secretary		15000
	Assistant Secretary		8400

We have given the pay of the Secretaries to the five principal Provincial Governments. There is it will be observed considerable disparity. We observe that there has been lately a revision of salaries of Secretaries. The Chief Secretary of Madras used to receive Rs. 50,000 per annum, and the same officer of the Bombay Government Rs. 40,000 *ditto*. Now, the salaries of the Chief Secretaries to both the Government have been equalized. But we cannot understand why they should draw more than the Chief Secretaries to the Bengal Government. On the other hand the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces draws Rs. 36,000, and the same to the Government of the Punjab Rs. 28,000. Are we to understand from this difference in pay that there is a difference in ability and qualifications? Take another instance:

	Boards of Revenue.		Per annum. Rs.
Bengal.	Two members @ Rs. 4000 per mensem.		96000
	1st. Secretary ..		30000
	2nd Secretary ..		21600
N. W. P.	Two members @ Rs 3500 per annum...		84000
	Secretary @ 2000 ...		24000
	Assistant Secretary @ 600 ...		7200
Punjab.	Financial Commissioner ...		38400
	Secretary ...		9600
	Assistant Secretaries ...		10800
Madras.	Three Members @ Rs.10425 per mensem		120096
	Secretary ...		23040
	Deputy Secretary ...		17280
Bombay.	No Board.		

Here also the disparity in the salaries is manifest. If eligible men could be found for the office of Member of the Board of Revenue in Madras and the North-Western Provinces for a salary of Rs. 3,500 a month, why the members of the Bengal Board of Revenue be paid Rs. 4000 a month? In the same way if the Chief Secretary to the Madras and North West Boards are paid Rs. 24,000 a year, why should the first Secretary to the Bengal Board be paid Rs 30,000 and the second Secretary Rs. 21,600 per annum? Again, when Assistant Secretaries serve the purpose in Madras and the North-Western Povinces, why should there be a second full-fledged Secretary to the Bengal Board? We turn next to Commissioners:

		Commissioners.	
Bengal.	7	Commissioners at Rs 2,916 each per	
		1 ditto @ 2500 mensem ...	275000
	1	Ditto for Non-Regulation Provinces at Rs. 2500 each per mensem ...	30000
		Travelling allowances ...	32500
N. W. P.	9	Commissioners, at Rs. 2916 each per mensem ...	295000
	2	Commissioners for Non-Regulation Districts, one at Rs. 2500, and the other at Rs. 2000 per mensem...	54000
		Travelling allowances ...	29360
Punjab.	10	Commissioners at Rs. 2916 ...	350000
		Travelling allowances ...	4900
Madras.		No Commissioners	
Bombay.	3	Commissioners, at Rs. 3500 each per mensem ...	120000
	5	Assistant ditto ...	24000
		Travelling allowances ...	30,000

The disparity in the rate of pay for this class of officers is greater in Bombay. The same remarks that we have made above apply also to this case. But the question is why should the proportion of Commissioners be so much greater in the North Western Provinces and the Punjab. And lastly:

		Collector-Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners.	
Bengal.		Collectors and Magistrates—	
	15	1st Grade, at Rs. 2250 each per mensem ...	405000
	15	2nd Grade, at Rs. 1800 each per mensem ...	324000
	6	3rd Grade, at Rs. 1500 each per mensem ...	108000
		Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors—	
	22	1st Grade, at Rs. 900 each per mensem ...	237600
	10	2nd Grade, at Rs. 700 each per mensem ...	84000
		Assistant Magistrates and Collectors—	
	87	1st Class, at Rs. 450 to Rs. 500 each per mensem ...	516600
	10	2nd Class, at Rs. 400 per mensem.	48000
	10	Deputy Commissioners: salaries varying from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1500 each per mensem ...	174000

N. W. P.	27	Collectors and Magistrates, at Rs. 2250 each per mensem ...	729000
		Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors—	
	23	At Rs. 1000 each per mensem ...	276000
	9	At ,, 700 ,, ...	75000
	1	At ,, 400 ,, ...	4800
		Assistant Magistrates and Collectors—	
	33	1st Class, at Rs. 450 to Rs. 500 each per mensem ...	178800
	8	2nd Class, at Rs. 400 per mensem	38400
	15	Deputy Commissioners: Salaries varying from Rs. 1333 to Rs. 1667 each per mensem ...	288000
Punjab.	32	Deputy Commissioners: salaries varying from Rs. 16000 to Rs. 22000 each per annum ...	622000
	61	Assistant ditto: salaries varying from Rs. 4800 to Rs. 9600 each per annum ...	393000
Madras.		Collectors and Magistrates—	
	2	1st Grade, at Rs. 2500 per mensem	60000
	17	2nd Grade, ,, 2333½ ,, ...	476000
	1	Commissioner, Neilgherries, moiety of salary ...	12000
	1	Assistant Commissioner, Neilgherries, moiety of salary ...	44000
	56	Assistants Collector @ Rs. 446 per mensem ...	300000
Bombay.		Collectors and Magistrates—	
	12	at Rs. 2325 each per mensem ...	335000
	8	,, 1800 ,, ,, ...	173000
		Assistant Collector—	
	1	at Rs. 1400 per mensem ...	17000
		1st Assistant Magistrates and Collectors—	
	16	at Rs. 900 to 800 each per mensem	170000
	2	,, 700 to 750 ,, ...	17000
		2nd Assistant Magistrates and Collectors—	
	12	at Rs. 700 each per mensem ...	101000
	3	,, 600 ,, ,, ...	21000

We need hardly point out the differences in the rates of pay in the different provinces as shewn in the above list. Now we ask, why should there be these differences? The Indian Civil Service, as we have observed above, is a homogeneous body; the same class of men compete for it, and their emoluments ought to be the same for the same class of work. Bengal and Madras had a higher scale of pay because they were the older provinces, but such invidious distinctions ought not to be now tolerated. Things that are equal to the same things are equal to one another. It cannot by any means be contended that the Civilians in the more favoured provinces are noted for greater ability than those in the less favoured provinces. Ability is not created by salary. We are of opinion that the minimum salary for which a Civilian does the same class of work in one province ought to be made the standard for the other provinces, and all higher salaries should be reduced to that standard. If this principle be accepted, we have no doubt but that a large saving may be effected. We have given the problem; let the Financial Department work out the result.

THE OUDH CIVIL COURTS BILL.

We cannot allow Mr. Frank Cockerell's Oudh Civil Courts Bill to be passed into law without a strong protest against some of its provisions. The object of the Bill as the reader is aware is to bring the law in Oudh in regard to the constitution and jurisdiction of the Civil Courts into harmony with the new state of things, which will result from the introduction of the recently sanctioned judicial scheme. The present law regulating the Civil Courts in Oudh would have to be considerably modified in order to fit it to the altered circumstances of the province. Mr. Cockerell's Bill professes to have been drawn on the lines of the Bengal Civil Courts Act of 1871, which applies to the Lower and the North-Western Provinces of Bengal. But there are certain important modifications, and these demand attentive consideration.

According to the statement of "Objects and Reasons," the chief points of variance between the Oudh Bill and the Bengal Civil Courts Act are,—

1*stly*.—The limitation of the original jurisdiction of Sub-Judges to suits in which the value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed 10,000 rupees.

2*ndly*.—The declaration of the finality of decisions of orders passed in appeal where the appellate order is in concurrence with that of the Court of first instance.

3*ndly*.—The allowance of a second appeal on the facts as well as on a point of law where the effect of the order or decision of the appellate Court is to reverse or substantially modify the order or decision of the Court of first instance.

4*thly*.—The alteration of the course of the first and second appeals where the value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds 5,000 rupees, but does not exceed 10,000 rupees.

Now of all these proposed changes, the first, which provides for a variance from the Bengal Civil Courts Act in regard to the original jurisdiction of Sub-Judges is the most important. Sub-Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces exercise an unlimited jurisdiction in respect of the amount or value of the property in dispute in any case; but in Oudh the original jurisdiction of the same class of officers is to be limited to cases in which the amount or value of the property forming the subject of litigation does not exceed 10,000 rupees. Mr. Cockerell, the member in charge of the Bill, thus defends the proposed restriction: "Many cogent reasons could be assigned for the proposed restriction, but it would be sufficient here to mention two of these:

"1*st*. It was desirable that suits of great importance, as involving an unusually heavy pecuniary stake, should be tried by the strongest courts of original jurisdiction available; but when concurrent jurisdiction was given to two classes of courts in respect of such suits, then under the operation of the rules of the Civil Procedure Code, the result was that these suits were necessarily instituted, and generally tried by the lower class of courts; for although the Code conferred upon a District Court the power of withdrawing suits from any Subordinate Court and trying them itself, yet in practice it was found that this power was exercised very sparingly, in special circumstances, such as on the application of a party, and without any particular reference to the amount of value involved in the suit to be withdrawn.

2*nd*. It was doubtful whether the public would have such confidence in these new Sub-Judges' Courts as to be willing to intrust cases involving an unusually heavy pecuniary stake to the adjudication of such Judges, some of whom at least (for the new posts would to some extent be filled by the late Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners) had hitherto exercised jurisdiction only in respect of suits in which the amount or value of the property in dispute did not exceed rupees 5000."

Mr. Cockerell added: "Indeed, strong representations had been made, from non-official quarters, too, to the effect that the public in Oudh would not have such confidence, and thus it was consequently expedient to place some limitation as regards the pecuniary amount upon the jurisdiction to be exercised by these Judges." We for one do not see much force in the reasons which Mr. Cockerell adduced, in support of the proposed restriction of the pecuniary jurisdiction of Sub-Judges in Oudh. It is certainly very desirable *that suits of great value and importance should be tried by the strongest Courts of Original Jurisdiction available*; but we do not see how the Courts of District Judges in Oudh would be the strongest Courts of Original Jurisdiction available. Of the four District Judges to be appointed under the new Judicial Scheme, three are to be taken from the Oudh Commission. These three officers have never had any judicial training worth the name. The manner in which the Bengal Civilians are prepared for the duties of the Judicial Bench was thus happily described in a minute recorded by Mr. George Loch, late a Judge of the Calcutta High Court:—"An Assistant (that is a member of the Civil Service, who has just come out from England,) remains at the Sudder Station of a district for a very short period. In the course of a year from his joining it he is liable to be sent to take charge of a sub-division. For the next fifteen years of his career he is employed in the duties of a Magistrate and Collector. Without any training in the duties of Civil Judge, or any knowledge of the law by which his proceedings are to be guided, a man after 15 or more years' service as Magistrate or Collector, or both, is transferred to the bench, and expected to control a number of subordinate courts, the Judges of which may have commenced and continued their judicial career before he entered the service." If this is the way in which picked men, *viz*., the covenanted Civilians are prepared for the duties of the Judicial Bench, the less we speak of the preparation of military and uncovenanted officers the better. Sir Henry Maine in one of his minutes relates the following curious story:—"A Civil servant to whose continuance in executive employment there were apparently some objections about six months since appointed by the Bengal Government to a judgeship, in spite of energetic protestations of his incompetency, and even the avowal of his ignorance of the language in which justice was to be administered." Would Mr. Cockerell, in the face of these facts, believe that the Courts of District Judges are "the strongest courts of original jurisdiction available"? The Native Judicial Officer even if untrained possess some advantages which the European does not:—The writer of an article entitled "Indian Judges, British and Native" in the *Edinburgh Review* for October 1869, which is popularly attributed to the pen of Mr. Markby, late a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, thus puts the case:

> The British Civil servant, without radical changes is cut off from all hope of ever bettering his condition in this respect; but how stands the native? He can study law for several years before entering upon the active duties of life; he can find a career in which throughout he may be kept in close contact with the actual administration of the law; he may thus enjoy the inestimable advantage of a constant reaction between his theoretical studies and his practical pursuits. The language in which men transact the daily affairs of life is his own. The law is based on ideas which he to a great extent inherits and shares. That with these advantages and with the natural aptitude for law which natives display the Civilian Judge will soon if he does not already, stand conspicuous for his ignorance by the side of the native Judge is clear enough to those who choose to look."

Mr. Markby's remarks have special reference to Bengal, (where the Subordinate Judicial Service, owing to its recruitment from University Graduates, has wonderfully improved since the past few years, but there can be no doubt that where European and Native Judges are equally without legal training as in the North-West and Oudh, the latter will always be better judicial officers than the former by reason of their knowledge of the vernacular and acquaintance with the habits, customs and manners of the people. It is clear that the first reason, assigned by Mr. Cockerell for the proposed restriction of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the courts of sub-judges in Oudh, is not justified by facts.

As regards the second reason we deny that the people of Oudh would not have such confidence in the new Sub-Judges' Courts as to be willing to entrust cases involving unusually heavy pecuniary stake to the adjudication of those judges. The officers who will be appointed sub-judges under the new judicial scheme, have for some time been as Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners exercising original jurisdiction in respect of suits whose value does not exceed Rupees 5,000. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces Munsifs exercise jurisdiction in cases the value of which does not exceed Rs. 1,000; and yet when they are promoted to sub-judgeships there is no longer any restriction upon their original jurisdiction. Men who have for years exercised jurisdiction in cases valued at Rs. 5,000 are of course better fitted to exercise unlimited jurisdiction than those whose powers were formerly limited to suits of Rs. 1,000 and downwards. Mr. Cockerell fortifies his position by the allegation, that strong representations have been made from non-official quarters, too, to the effect that the public in Oudh would not have such confidence in the Courts of Sub-Judges, as to entrust to their decision suits involving an unusually heavy pecuniary stake. But he does not condescend to tell us from what non-official quarters have these representations proceeded. If the public in the North-Western Provinces can have confidence in a Native Sub-Judge, trying the great Indian Tichborne case, it is idle to say that the people of Oudh would not be willing to entrust heavy cases to the decision of such Judges. We fear the tendency in the "executive" legislature is to reduce the status and powers of native sub-judges, and they have put in the thin end of the wedge by these provisions in the Oudh Civil Courts Bill.

"The second and third points of divergence from the provisions of the Bengal Civil Courts Act," the statement of objects and reasons ex-

plains, "comprise simply the maintenance of the principle of the existing law in Oudh, in regard to appeals which has not only worked well hitherto, but has been thought worthy of adoption to some extent for other provinces." When the decision of an appellate court confirms the decree or order of the court of first instance on the facts of the case, that decision may be declared final. But when the case involves a point of law, the withholding of the second appeal would in many cases, be productive of a great deal of injustice and hardship. We have shewn above that European District Judges in this country, speaking generally, do not receive any sort of legal training and are promoted to the Judicial Bench, simply in reference to their standing in the service. It frequently happens that District Judges are wrong in their construction of the law. The Legislative Council would do well to call for a return shewing the number of cases in which the High Courts of Calcutta and Allahabad have reversed the decision of Lower Appellate Courts on points of law during the past three years. Such a return will completely demonstrate the inexpediency of the course which it is proposed to follow in regard to second appeals in Oudh. The further change being, as Mr. Cockerell says, "the natural accompaniment of the first," all the objections which we have urged against the former apply with equal force to the latter. It is a pity that under the new Bill the Judicial Commissioner's Court would remain the highest Appellate Court in Oudh as heretofore. We think that the present opportunity should have been taken advantage of to place the judicial administration of Oudh under the control of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces.

THE WANTS OF BEHAR.

UNDER the above title Mr. C. J. O'Donnell has contributed a thoughtful article to the last number of the *Calcutta Review*. Behar, it is notorious, is far behind Bengal in material advancement, and the causes of its backward condition deserve a careful and patient investigation. Mr. O'Donnell, who has been serving in a Behar sub-division, has, it would appear, bestowed much thought upon the condition of the people of Behar. "In Behar," says the writer, "the multitude of the landless poor is becoming an actual political danger. They number at least one-fifth of the population, or between three and four millions of souls, and are wretched with a poverty that is unequalled in Bengal." He draws a comparison between Bengal and Behar. There is, in the first place, much climatic difference, between Bengal and Behar. Thus, the rainfall at Bhagulpur in latitude 25° 30′ is 42 inches, which is also very nearly the average of Monghyr and Patna. At Dinagpur, it is more than 80 inches. In Motihari and Jalpaigori, which are approximately in latitude 26° 30′, the rainfall is 56 and 130 inches respectively. In Gaya and Bogra which both lie a little south of the 25th degree of latitude, rainfalls of 42 inches and 80 inches are respectively registered. With regard to the land tenures there is much less sub-infeudation in Behar than in Bengal. In Bengal the sub-division of tenure has practically reduced the zemindar to a mere annuitant, while in Behar there is no district which does not possess two or more great landholders of princely wealth who still retain their properties as absolutely under their dominion as any English nobleman. Then, again, says Mr. O'Donnell, "in Bengal the possession of land is hardly regarded as the sign of gentility. It is caste that decides social rank. Every Brahmin, Kayasth and Baidya is a gentleman in the native sense, no matter how poor he may be. In Behar on the other hand, though caste has its religious value, it is landed proprietorship that gives the stamp to a man's position in his district. The Brahmin in Behar is more often a ploughman than a priest, and the Kayasth not unfrequently a tailor, who makes the cloths of the Hindu washerman and stable-boy." Sub-infeudation, however mischievous in some respects, has proved a blessing to the peasantry of Bengal. The *Reviewer* remarks: "Indeed, in Bengal, the land is divided amongst the people in a manner that could not fail to delight a French republican and might even find favour with a moderate communist. The farm labourer, pure and simple, who has no plot of land for his own cultivation, is almost unknown. The difficulty of hiring labourers is notorious, there being no designation the poor Bengali hates more than that of coolie. He is glad and proud to plough his own field, but nothing will induce him to ply his spade for wages as a road labourer, at least in the district where he was born or known." On the other hand the people of Behar, far from objecting to hire, "eagerly grasp at the form of wages that is likely to feed them longest. They far prefer receiving so many bundles of new cut grain for a day's work to the value in money of their labour in the ordinary market. If they can from day to day keep body and soul together by eating the coarsest bread and water, without meat, fish, vegetable or condiment, they are almost satisfied." The evils to which the peasantry of Behar are exposed may be traced to the following causes: I. territorialism and rack-renting, II. ticcadari system; III. Indigo planting which is based on ticcadari. With regard to the first point the writer says: "The landlords of Behar have been peculiarly fortunate in their assessments to Government revenue. Their estates contain in the round double the reclaimed waste that those of Bengal do." He then remarks:

> The great contract of the permanent settlement, if reduced to its ultimate meaning, contains a single provision and a single stipulation. It was definitely promised in language of infinite plainness that the public demand in land revenue would never be increased, and on the other hand it was as solemnly stipulated that the land-holders in chief should be good landlords and further the prosperity of their tenantry. That the stipulation has been absolutely disregarded seems to us no reason why the anterior promise should be broken. A legislating Government should not adopt excuses, however plausible, for breaking its own laws, but should rather enforce them. The contrary seems to have been the course pursued. We consider the late legislation on the Road-cess Public Works and Irrigation cesses to be a breach of the State half of the contract, the only excuse for which has been the fact that the second contracting party had previously disregarded its share of the agreement. That this was the best policy, we very much doubt. We believe that Government should have enforced that solemn pledge to the peasantry of Bengal and Behar with a rigour co-ordinate with its strictness in recovering arrears of revenue. Had it done so, instead of letting things slide, there would have been no need of introducing new and irritating land taxes of disputed justice. We should have had a wealthy farmer class—not a mass of greedy ticcadars—who would be able safely to bear a greater indirect taxation. We are not sure that the time for this policy is yet past. A radical attempt should at length be made to place the peasantry in the position that they were intended to hold by the legislators of 1793, by giving them fixity of tenure straight off and by curtailing the zamindar's power of setting up his property in lots, in order to his tenantry being exploited every five or nine years by a new tribe of needy middlemen. To suggest that no ticca should be of shorter duration than fifteen years, may seem a frightful interference with the sacred rights of property, but we cannot see that it is less just than a law to reduce the hours of labour in a cotton manufactory. All legislation means the curtailing of somebody's power, in some direction, for the benefit of the majority. We think the time has come in Behar to do something thorough, if we do not wish to face a dozen famines in the next half century, with perhaps a Jacquerie to wind up with.

Mr. O'Donnell thus advocates a separate law for Behar:

> Behar must have a land-law of her own. We have attempted briefly, to sketch some of the chief differences between landed relations in Bengal and Behar. One consideration more remains, of still greater weight than any we have before advanced. The tenantry of Bengal is so strong in its rights that the most prominent agrarian difficulty at the present day—and it is one that has openly manifested itself more than once—is that the farmers may learn to combine and withhold even their lawful dues. It is a difficulty Government has been loudly called on to remedy. In doing so, however, the legislature must be chary how it affords further powers to the landlords. They are powers easily misused, and as Behar proves, may give birth to evils graver than any Bengali now suffers from. There is, at the same time, we hope, a safeguard in the intelligence of the proprietary class and its advisers in Bengal. They have usually treated their tenantry with much consideration, and the most powerful representative of their interests, the British Indian Association, has never made a demand for land legislation which was not founded in justice. Knowing what the zemindars of Behar and the middlemen to whom they have consigned their tenantry really are, surely Government will hesitate before it arms them with still sharper weapons to be infallibly used to the detriment of the farmer class.

He thus writes on Indigo Planting in Behar:

> The indigo difficulty in Behar is one that is far from being solved. At the same time it is a question of such intricacy, is so overlaid by misapprehension and misstatement, and its discussion has been so warped by passion, that it requires the greatest temper and unusual tact to insist on and yet direct the reforms, that though hardly now begun, are becoming every day more necessary and more urgent. Indigo affairs are also so bound up with the ticcadari system supplying indeed, some of the worst exemplifications of the mischief it can do, that no land legislation can hope for success in Behar, which does not take notice of the existence of this industry—a fact, which we need scarcely add, is another reason for a special land-law for Behar.

The *Reviewer* makes the following remarks on the Chowkidari Cess:

> The chaukidari-cess of three rupees a month on villages containing sixty houses for the pay of each rural policeman, which Act VI. of 1870 made common of Bengal and Behar is we regret to say an impost unsuited to the latter province and which is everywhere in Behar resisted with dogged hostility. The basis of the difficulty is that the Act the product of a Bengal Council fixes a salary assessed according to the comparatively affluent circumstances of Bengal villages, and is thereby oppressive to the poverty-stricken people of Behar, where formerly a chaukidar received only nine to twelve rupees a year besides a few bushels of grain at harvest time from the principal villagers, for watching their threshing-floors and corn-stacks. The tax then fell on the well-to-do and on the village proprietor. Now the poorest of the poor are forced to contribute a share, and often a disproportionately large one. The new law has caused deep discontent, and Behar officials unite with an unbroken cordiality and unanimity in condemning.

The article thus gives a fair transcript of the condition of Behar and its wants. We commend it to the Rent Commission.

INDIA SOLD AGAIN!

THE debate in the House of Commons on the East India Railway Bill shews that India has been sold again. This point has been made clear by the report of the Select Committee on the Bill. The Select Committee state that "had the rate of interest applied to the computation of the annuity been ascertained by taking the average rate of interest at which the Secretary of State effectively raised the money he borrowed during the same two years, the rate would have been £3 18*s* 5*d*., instead of £4 6*s*, and the annuity would have been 1,364,313*l*., instead of 1,473,750*l*." Again: "By purchasing the Jubbulpore lines now, the interest of the annuity for the repayment of that portion of the East Indian Railway capital is calculated at the rate of £4 6*s*. If the purchase had been delayed the annuity for this portion of the line would according to the calculation of the India Office have been £10,000 per annum less than the sum now proposed to be paid." Further: "The price at which the stock was taken was 125*l*., although the average market price of the three years preceding the negotiation was only £124., 3*s*. 3*d*." When the Bill was before the Committee of the whole House Mr. Fawcett remarked: "There had seldom been a case where a Secretary of State in Council had shown such laxity and such carelessness in protecting the financial interest of India." He continued: "In this instance, wherever the interpretation was doubtful, that interpretation had been accepted which was most unfavourable to India. He found that every shilling in the rate of interest at which the annuities were to be calculated made a difference of £400,000 in the amount which had to be paid. The contract stated that in calculating the annuities, the rate of interest should be the interest received on obligations of the Indian Government in London during the two years previous to the purchase, which rate should be ascertained by application to the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. But the Governor and Deputy-Governor were never applied to, though no instruction could be more explicit. The common-sense interpretation of the clause was that the rate of interest should be that at which the Secretary of State could have borrowed money during that period in the London market. That rate was £3 18s. 3d., but the rate which the Government accepted was £4 6s., and that difference of 7s. 9d. made close upon a difference of £3,000,000 in the amount which was going to be paid for the railway." Further: "If there was a doubt as to the interpretation of the clause, why did not the Indja Office, before accepting the interpretation which was most unfavourable to the Indian tax-payer, consult the Governor and Deputy-Governor to the Bank of England; and if there was any legal obscurity, why did they not take legal advice? The Committee to whom the bill was referred felt this so strongly that they expressed their regret, that some independent legal authority was not consulted as to the meaning of the clause before an interpretation was accepted which largely increased the cost of acquiring the railway. If the Government had waited four years, the Jubbulpore branch could have been purchased for something like £250,000 less than had been paid for it. Then nothing could be

clearer than that the price at which the shares were to be estimated was to be the average price in the London market during the previous three years. The exact figure was £124 3s., and the difference between that and £125 made £200,000. He asserted now, as he asserted before, that to make ducks and drakes of £200,000 of the money of the people of India was a much more serious thing than to waste two millions of English money." It will be thus seen that the interests of India have been seriously sacrificed. And who are chiefly responsible for this deliberate compromise of the interests of the Indian tax-payer? Of course in theory and law it is the Secretary of State in Council, but the matter as the reader is aware was practically left in the hands of the Brothers Strachey. General Strachey was deputed to India for the settlement of the terms for the purchase of the East Indian Railway, and the arrangement concluded was based upon his report. Then his brother Sir John Strachey as Finance Minister was responsible for the financial part of the transaction, and it is the deliberate opinion of a Parliamentary Committee that the financial interests of India have been grossly sacrificed in this business. Thus India has been sold again—by the Brothers Strachey!

Considering the unusual character of the transaction Mr. Fawcett moved the following Resolution:

"That this House, adopting the recommendation contained in the special report of the committee to which this bill was referred, is of opinion that its provisions should not be regarded as a precedent for defining the terms on which the Indian Government may hereafter exercise its right of acquiring possession of the other guaranteed railways in India."

The Select Committee had stated that "the whole of these arrangements, which though apparently based upon the terms of the contract, the fulfilment of which they anticipated, in some particulars deviate from it are part of a public policy for which the Government of India must accept the entire responsibility. As the Government of India deliberately maintain that under the peculiar circumstances of the case these proposals will be more beneficial to them than literal adherence to the time and terms of the existing contract, and that they have been purposely made to obviate that contingency, your Committee can not take upon themselves the responsibility of rejecting the Bill."

Mr. Fawcett's Resolution was practically based upon the report of the Select Committee, which by the bye was drawn up by Lord George Hamilton The Government accepted Mr. Fawcett's resolution. So far as the future is concerned it will we hope protect the interests of India, but the fact remains that in purchasing the East Indian Railway the Government of India has burdened the tax-payers of India with a loss in capital of three millions and in annual charge of £20,000!

REPRESENTATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN INDIA.

THE first germs of political life were sown in India when about five and thirty years ago the Landholders' Society was founded in Bengal by the late Babu Dwarkanath Tagore, with a view to protect the country from the wholesale spoliation of lands under the lakhiraj resumption law. That Society comprised both Natives and Europeans, the Secretaries being Babu Prosunnocoomar Tagore and Mr. William Cobb Hurry. The Landholders' Society was supplemented by the British India Society, founded at the instance of Mr. George Thompson, and composed of such men as Babus Ramgopal Ghose, Russickkrishna Mullick, Dukhinarunjun Mookerjea, Pearychand Mitter and others. Then came the Renewal of the Charter of the East India Company. The whole country rang with one voice as it were for the amelioration of the political condition of the people under the auspices of British rule. In view of the Charter discussions in Parliament organizations were formed in India for the ventilation of Indian grievances. The Landholders' Society and the British India Society were practically amalgamated, and the combined elements of the two were utilized by the establishment of the British Indian Association. Two Associations were also formed in Madras and Bombay, in the first under the name of the Madras Native Association, and in the second under that of Bombay Association. The three Presidency Associations co-operated heartily for the advancement of the common cause at the time of the renewal of the Charter. But after this special work had ceased the energy of the Madras and Bombay Associations for some reason or other began to flag. In a few years the Madras Native Association expired, while the Bombay Association dragged a lingering existence. Now and then there were flashes of zeal and activity, but owing to disunion in its ranks the Bombay Association has not been able to maintain its old position. The British Indian Association however steadily and honorably persevered in its self-imposed task. Its labours have been doubly productive—it has benefited the country by its intelligent, unceasing, and independent advocacy of the rights and interests of the people, and also by teaching them the advantages of combination for lawful and constitutional agitation. It has had the satisfaction of seeing within the present decade a revival of political life in India, which must be gratifying alike to the English statesmen and the Indian patriot. In Bengal new representative Associations not only in the capital but also in the districts have sprung up, all indicating increased thought, energy and activity for the advancement of the national cause. In Bombay the Puna Sarvajanik Sabha has become a political force of no mean significance. As this Sabha is seen to have excited considerable local jealousy, and has been openly charged with treason, we will quote from the last number of the *Quarterly Journal* of the Sabha the opinions of some of the most thoughtful and impartial officers of the Presidency regarding its operations. Mr. Wordsworth, Principal, Elphinstone College, writes to the editor: "The object which the Sarvajanik Sabha has in view are most commendable; and I do not think that you are all open to censure for the mode in which your views and aims have been brought before the public and the Government. It is becoming increasingly obvious that the affairs of India will attract much attention during the next few years, and I think that much greater attention will have to be given to the ideas and wishes of the native public than has yet been done. It may often be the case, as I believe it is, that those ideas and wishes are erroneous or impracticable; but on the other hand it must be remembered that the success of the Indian Administration, if we take as our standard the condition of the finances and the temper of the people, has not been so decisive that it can afford to dispense with the counsels or criticism of those whose interests it professes to defend. If I were an administrator I should value very highly the assistance which your representations on the Irrigation Bill or the condition of the ryots would give me. Too often the English administrator sees only the external facts and not even all of those, while he remains in ignorance of the motives, the feelings and internal facts which his action affects." Mr. Wedderburn, Judge of Ahmednagar, says: "In my opinion institutions like the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha supply a very important need, by giving expression to local wants and wishes. There is an excellent proverb which declares that no body knows where the shoe pinches but the wearer. The maker of the shoe may be a great artist, but nevertheless it is essential that he should know what are the feelings of the wearer, however simple a person he may be. So it appears to me that the Sabha may perform a part by interpreting between the rulers and the ruled, by letting Government know the wants of raiyats, and by making intelligible to the rayats the methods by which it is sought to improve his condition. Such co-operation will materially assist Government in their "renewed efforts to promote the contentment and happiness of the people." Mr. Fraser, Railway Magistrate, Poona, remarks: "The proceedings of the Sabha, as published in the journal, have uniformly evinced a spirit of intense patriotism and of unfeigned loyalty. These proceedings have furnished important information and statistics on many subjects on which the public, European and Native, have no other source of information so full, authentic and reliable. The journal in this respect has become a necessity; and I trust the Sabha will receive encouragement to continue its publication in the same literary character and political spirit; and if possible to enlarge its usefulness and influence."

Such is the opinion of thoughtful and unbiassed English officers on the scope, character and aspirations of the Puna Sarvajanik Sabha. And yet there are Englishmen,—who look upon the Subha as a den of treason. Of course their objections are more personal than general. They cannot bear criticism, particulary when such criticism comes from the natives of India. Proud of their position as the ruling race in this country they cannot realize the fact that the Indians are the subjects of the same sovereign, to whom they owe allegiance, that both are entitled to equal protection, and that difference in color or creed ought not to make difference in the claims of either to natural justice. There are so few opportunities for Englishmen in this country to acquire a thorough acquaintance with the opinions and feelings of the people that they ought to feel thankful to those native gentlemen, who undertake the sacred task of interpreting the nation. But far from appreciating or encouraging them they seek to throw discredit upon their motives and character. Let them do what they like the path of the Indian patriot is plain. He should not turn this way or that way, but go straight to his task with heart within and God overhead, and successful or not he will have done his duty.

THE HURDWAR FAIR AND THE RECENT CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN UPPER INDIA.

NO SCIENTIFIC man in this country has labored more zealously and assiduously to disprove the theory that cholera is diffused by human intercourse or, in other words, by contagion, than Dr. J. M. Cunningham, the able Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India. The valuable services he has rendered in this matter will entitle him to the gratitude of posterity, if not of the present generation. He has now had another opportunity of showing that the human intercourse theory cannot be accepted. He has recorded a thoughtful memorandum on the recent epidemic of cholera in Upper India and its supposed connection with the Hurdwar Fair. The KumbhMela of 1867 was followed by an outbreak of cholera in Upper India, and the same thing has happened this year. People generally seem to have come to the conclusion, that if there had been no Hurdwar Fair, there would have been no cholera, and that therefore it is incumbent on the part of the Government to step in and absolutely prohibit fairs which cause so much loss of life. The similarity between the cholera epidemic of 1867 and that of 1879 in the Upper Provinces is, no doubt, most remarkable; but that circumstance alone does not mathematically demonstrate that in both years cholera was diffused by the pilgrims from Hurdwar, and that Government should put a stop to Native fairs as the best means of checking that fell disease. Dr. Cunningham rightly says:—"On every ground it is very desirable that the facts should be ascertained with as great exactness as possible. No interference with the religious prejudices and habits of the people could be justified except on the clearest evidence that such interference is really called for, and that it would lead to beneficial results." It is beyond question that to be of any value the investigation recommended by Dr. Cunningham must be conducted on an exact method. "Loose statements," points out the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India, "or mere expressions of opinion however decided they may be, will not aid at arriving at a just conclusion. The more carefully collected facts can be got together the better." But how can reliable evidence be gathered? Dr. Cunningham suggests that a few districts should be selected in each of the provinces of Upper India and that the officers in charge of those districts should be asked to furnish particulars of the number of the pilgrims who went to the Hurdwar Fair in April last, and the same after their return, and at the same time to give a correct record of cholera cases among those who have not been to the fair. He suggests the selection of the following districts for the purpose:

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Kumaon and Gharwal.	Meerut.
Terai.	Bulandshahur.
Bijnour.	Bareilly.
Seharunpore.	Moradabad.
Mozuffernuggur.	Lucknow.

Punjab.

Umballa.	Lahore.
Kurnal.	Umritsar.
Hissar.	Peshawar.
Sirsa.	Rawul Pindi.
Kangra.	Jhelum.

Central Provinces.

Jubbulpore.	Saugor.

Dr. Cunningham would also move the Foreign Department to collect similar information from the Native States of Central India and Rajputana and Baroda. We have little doubt that exact information such as is necessary for scientific purposes will not be obtained through the agency of the district officers. Investigations of this sort ought to be conducted by officers specially selected for the work and not by uneducated and untrustworthy ministerial officers, for to these officers will, the enquiry recommended by Dr. Cunningham, be practically left. If the Government is really in earnest to collect reliable data bearing on the supposed connection of the Hurdwar Fair with the recent epidemic of cholera in the Upper Provinces, it should incur some additional expenditure to appoint a few specially selected officers for the purpose; otherwise the enquiry will be altogether useless, and a mere waste of time.

Dr. Cunningham brings forward a few facts, which throw grave doubt on the doctrine that the recent cholera epidemic in Upper India was due to the Hurdwar pilgrims. He writes :—

In conclusion, it must be remembered, especially by those who advocate the prohibition of fairs as the best means of checking cholera, that although there has been the coincidence of a great epidemic conjoined with a great Hurdwar fair in 1867, and again the same coincidence in 1879, in the intervening years epidemics much more severe and widely spread than that of 1867 have occurred—as, for example, in 1869, when there was no cholera at the Hurdwar fair, and no connection could possibly be claimed between the epidemic and pilgrims. Fairs might be prohibited, though such a measure would be considered as a great hardship by the people; but to stop all the traffic of the country is simply impossible; and yet this is the measure which the acceptance of the human intercourse theory would demand.

How are these facts to be accounted for if it be held that the spread of the recent widely diffused epidemic of cholera in the Upper Provinces was dependent on human intercourse, or in other words, on contagion? The pilgrims have probably suffered more than the general population, but that is no matter for wonder, "considering the insanitary conditions to which they are for the time subject, the fatigue, want of regular meals, dirt and overcrowding." The pilgrims suffer from the same influence that affects the ordinary population, but for the reasons stated above they are more susceptible to it, and therefore suffer sooner and more severely. Dr. Cunningham thus concludes his memorandum :—

The first fact is, the very unequal incidence of the disease: some districts have suffered severely, others lying close to them, and which probably sent just as many pilgrims to the fair, have escaped almost entirely.

In the second place, in some parts where the disease has been worst since the fair broke up, it had been present in a decided form before the fair took place. In Ghurwal and Kumaon, for example, it was present for months before the fair.

Thirdly, the history of the disease, so far as can be gathered, is not that of disease gradually affecting new centres and spreading from them, but of a disease, which affected many centres within a very short period of time, and then instead of spreading, declined. In the Punjab, for example, between the 1st and 15th April, nine places returned deaths from cholera; between the 16th and 21st the number rose to 39; from the 22nd to 26th it declined to 21; and during the last four days of the month it was only 10.

According to the mortuary returns, there has been no radiation of the epidemic from Hurdwar as a centre—no gradual diminution of its intensity in all directions, as the pilgrims, the supposed cause of its spread, became more widely dispersed, and therefore less numerous in proportion to the general population. On the contrary, many of the places which have suffered most are the most distant from Hurdwar as for example, Peshawar, Afghanistan, and Sind.

The epidemic movement has been almost entirely in one direction—*upwards*, and yet the pilgrims have moved in all directions.

The views expressed by the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India recommend themselves to the common-sense of the community, or rather of those members of it who care to think about the subject. We know well the strong hold which theory has over the mind of the average Englishman. He bows down before so-called authority as humbly as before the Lord. We hope the Government will not, by acting upon the internal consciousness of the mere theorist, prohibit Native fairs as the best means of checking cholera. Most of these fairs are of a religious character, and any interference with them would be felt as a very great hardship by the people.

ENGLISH VIEWS UPON INDIAN DOMESTIC LIFE.

WE have read, not without pain, the report of an appeal case in the columns of the *Englishman* connected with the domestic life of a Hindu family. There were cross-suits in this case, Hurrydas Ghose, husband, being plaintiff-respondent, and Jogendronundinee Dasi, wife, defendant-appellant. The plaintiff claimed restitution of conjugal rights. The plaintiff stated in his plaint that "he was married to the defendant in November 1868, that there had been issue of the marriage only one son, named Dhurmodass Ghose, that in July 1876 the defendant, with his consent, went to pay a visit to her brother, Mohendro Coomar Dutt, and that he, the plaintiff, occasionally went to live in the same house. In July 1877, he being desirous of having his wife back at the house of his father, Lokenath Ghose, where he and the defendant had continually lived, asked his wife to return to him, but she refused to do so. He then, through his attorney, wrote to her a letter on 10th of July 1877, in which he again requested her to return to him, and, further, gave her notice that if she refused to comply with his request, he would be compelled to bring a suit against her for restitution of conjugal rights." Then followed some further correspondence. The defence set up by the wife was this :

The defendant, in her written statement, alleged, that about the beginning of May 1872, the plaintiff, whose education had been greatly neglected, and who had been in the habit of drinking wines and spirits of European manufacture, and of eating food cooked in hotels kept for the use of Europeans, had given way to drinking to excess, and would, whilst under the influence of drink, beat and ill-treat her in a very heartless manner; but believing that by her influence she might be able to break him of the bad habits he had contracted, she did not then leave him. But in spite of all her endeavours to reform him, which continued for upwards of three years, she entirely failed, and, his ill treatment and cruelty increasing in severity, she at length, wholly wearied in body and mind, and being afraid of her life, left him and sought for refuge in her mother's house, where she is still residing. As instances of his acts of cruelty, in the same year 1872, the plaintiff, when living in his father's house, with a total disregard for all decency, introduced on several occasions women of disreputable character into her sleeping apartments, and thus compelled her to remove to others, grossly insulting her thereby and causing her great inconvenience, and on her remonstrating with him for such improper conduct, he abused and beat her. She then proceeded to her mother's house, but in January 1873, on his repeated promises to amend, she returned to him.

In April 1873, the plaintiff removed the defendant from his father's house, and took her to a hired house in Durjeeparah lane, where they resided till December 1873. Whilst so living in this house, the plaintiff would constantly pass his time in the company of women of bad character, whom he would bring into the outer apartments of the house. He would on several occasions entirely absent himself from the house, and would return at intervals of two or three days.

On one occasion the plaintiff so insulted, abused, and beat the defendant, that she resolved to commit suicide, and her attempt to do so would have been successful but for the timely arrival of the plaintiff's sister, Jogesh Mohiney Dassee, and his nephew Bhootnath Dutt.

In January 1874, the plaintiff and the defendant returned to the house of the plaintiff's father, but shortly afterwards the defendant went to the house of her mother in order to be confined, and she stated that the plaintiff did not take the slightest notice of her while she was in this delicate condition, and did not take any steps whatever to provide for the necessary expenses attendant on her confinement, all which expenses were defrayed by her mother. The plaintiff would occasionally come to the house, but whenever he did come he was in a state of intoxication.

In November 1874, the defendant went back to the house of the plaintiff's father, but the conduct of the plaintiff towards the defendant was in no way altered for the better. Instead of his cruel behaviour abating, it increased in violence. On one occasion, in April 1875, without the slightest provocation given to him, he pursued her with a large knife and threatened to take her life. Fortunately, however, she had time to escape and take refuge in the private apartment of a member of the family of the plaintiff's father, where she remained secreted till his fury subsided.

On another occasion, in November 1875, the plaintiff threatened to strike the defendant with a *dao*, and would have carried his threat into execution had she not run away into the room of the wife of Baboo Tarrucknath Ghose. One day in January 1876, while the defendant was engaged in preparing betel, the plaintiff stealthily approached her from behind with a *bati* in his hand, which he raised to strike her with, but her screams brought the plaintiff's father, Lokenath Ghose, into the room, who immediately snatched the *bati* from the plaintiff's hand, and took him away from the room. Lokenath Ghose further advised the defendant to go away to the house of her mother, which she did on the next day, and where she is still residing. Under the circumstances above-mentioned, she submitted that she was perfectly justified in refusing to go and live with the plaintiff, and contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to insist upon her returning to him. For the above reasons she asked that the suit be dismissed against her with costs.

In the cross-suit brought by the wife against her husband for maintenance, she recapitulated all the allegations of cruelty mentioned above. The report then goes on :

At the trial in the Lower Court, the acts of adultery and cruelty on the part of the husband were conclusively proved by the wife, but as it also appeared from the evidence, that, after all the acts of cruelty complained of had been comitted, the wife, while she was living in her mother's house, under the protection of her mother and brother, and acting as a free agent, voluntarily and willingly allowed her husband frequently to resume cohabitation with her—under such circumstances, Mr. Justice Wilson in his judgment stated, "I can come to no other conclusion than that she desired to forgive past offences, and resume her conjugal position and duties. I think, then, that everything which took place before cohabitation was resumed, was condoned, and that the wife cannot now bring forward those acts as grounds for separating from her husband."

"There was one act subsequent to cohabitation an incident at the mother's house. A quarrel took place, and the husband struck his wife a slap in the face. This was said to have been seen by the brother. Such an act was unmanly, but I don't think that it is such cruelty as to justify the wife in separating herself from her husband. On these grounds, I think, the husband is entitled to judgment. But, having regard to what has occurred, he should be warned that if such acts of violence as those complained of are repeated, not only is the civil law strong enough to give redress to the wife, but he may lay himself open to punishment under the criminal law. There will be a decree for the husband with costs on scale No. 2. The wife's suit will be dismissed with costs on scale No. 2."

From this decision the wife appealed. The appellate bench, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pontifex, upheld the judgment of the lower Courtl. The Chief Justice remarks :

The habits and customs of the Native community, especially as regards the marriage state, are so different from ours, that we think in such a matter as a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, the Hindu and the European cannot always be fairly judged by the same rules. We are bound to say, however, that in this particular case the conduct of the husband was such, both as regards adultery and cruelty, as in our opinion to justify the wife at one time in seeking her mother's protection; and if nothing had afterwards occurred which amounted to a condonation of the husband's offence, we are not prepared to say that he would have been entitled to sue her for the restitution of his cojugal rights.

He appears to have lived a very profligate life. He was not only in the habit of consorting openly with prostitutes,—but he seems to have insulted his wife by introducing one of them on several occasions into her private apartments. He indulged habitually in wine and spirits, not perhaps to the extent which his wife would lead us to believe, but at any rate so as to be very constantly in a state of intoxication, and when he was in this condition he ill-treated and threatened his wife with knives and other weapons in such a way as to induce very natural apprehensions on her part for her own personal safety.

Under these circumstances she left his house, and went to live with her mother, under the protection of her own family. Here her husband visited her, and through the wise and proper mediation of her own relatives (her mother and brother), a reconciliation, to all appearance, took place.

The husband, on the occasion of these visits, slept and cohabited with his wife in the usual way, and so far as appears, with her full and free consent. On one occasion he stayed with her several days, and the result of this intercourse was that she became with child.

It appears to us that this conduct of the wife, unexplained, is certainly very cogent evidence that she had condoned his previous conduct. We think that if, in this state of things, he had requested her to return to his house and she had refused to do so, he would have been entitled to bring a suit against her for the restitution of his conjugal rights.

With all deference we submit that the Court, though admitting at the outset that a suit by a Hindu for the restoration of congugal rights should not be tried by English analogy, has practically decided it upon that analogy. A suit for the restoration of conjugal rights is not recognized by Hindu law, and what is called "condonation" in the English sense is not understood by Hindus. Even in England it has been held that condonation on the part of the wife must in many cases not be presumed from the mere fact of her continuing to cohabit with her husband after infidelity or cruelty on his part, because a virtuous and self-denying woman will often for the sake of her children, or for the peace or reputation of her family, submit to and even sleep with her husdand as a matter of duty, against her own inclinations, and without any intention of condoning his offence. This is exactly the feeling of the Hindu woman. Her devotion to the husband is so great that even the worst cruelty does not alienate her from him. She may separate from him for a time, but if there is the least sign of reclamation or repentance on the part of the husband, she forgets the past and forgives his failings. The harmony of domestic life amongst the Hindus is maintained by a high sense of religious obligation on the part of both husband and wife. The wife regards the husband as her earthly god, and she would often put up with the greatest hardship and cruelty in the performance of

her duties. There may be cases in which hardship and cruelty may be intolerable, as in the present case, but because a virtuous and self-sacrificing woman may forgive the unworthy husband, that is no reason from a Hindu point of view that she should be forced by a decree of court to live with such an unnatural consort on the ground that her forgiveness amounts to "condonation." There could not have been a more glaring case of ill-treatment than the one under comment, and yet the learned Judges seem to make light of the husband's conduct. They plainly say that the wife had not been sufficiently discreet. She had, when the husband was drunk, asked for some money, and got a slap in return. The learned Judges remark: "If the wife had only exercised, as she should have done, a little good sense and discretion she would have known that it was not a prudent thing to introduce irritating topics at such a time; and it is to be hoped that when she returns to her husband's house, which we think it our duty to require her to do, she may learn so to regulate her own conduct, and to deal patiently and judiciously with her husband's frailties, as to secure her own happiness and comfort." So far as we can gather from the facts of the case the wife had exercised the patience of a Job, and yet she is blamed and directed to consort with her tormentor. We deeply sympathize with her in the painful position she is deliberately placed by the highest court in the land. The learned Judges in conclusion says:

As regards the costs, the Advocate General has very properly offered on behalf of his client to waive his right to them in both Courts; but much as we approve of the spirit in which that offer is made, we think that we ought only to act upon it, conditionally upon the defendant submitting herself to the decree of the Court in all obedience and good faith.

If she does so, she will have to pay no costs. If she does not, she must pay the costs of both Courts on scale No. 2. Either party will be at liberty to apply to the Lower Court in the event of the terms of the decree not being fairly and properly carried out.

We are of opinion that if the learned Judges had been sufficiently acquainted with the mechanism of Hindu domestic life, they would not have passed such a hard judgment.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued announcing the appointment of Sir Steuart Bayley K. C. S. I. to act as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, during the absence of Sir Ashley Eden on deputation. Mr. F. R. Henry is appointed Private Secretary to the officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Lieutenant G. Ulick Browne to be A.D.C. on His Honour's Personal Staff.

WE ARE sorry to learn from the *East* that distress has not yet abated in East Bengal. The accounts which it publishes are harrowing. The public-spirited Kundu family of Bhagakul and other zemindars are affording relief to a large number of paupers. We should like to know what have the Famine Relief Committee lately appointed in Dacca are doing As Sir Steuart Bayley will soon visit the Eastern districts, we make no doubt that His Honor will take needful measures for the alleviation of distress wherever it really exists.

THE PREMCHAND ROYCHAND students of the Calcutta University, though most generously treated, we are sorry to say, do not do much work. We therefore hail with great pleasure the Sanitary Primer published by Mr. Mulraj, M. A. Punjab. This primer has been prepared with great care, and although the author is not a medicine-man by profession, he has it seems thoroughly studied the subject and filled his brochure with varied and interesting information. The returns of mortality in the principal Indian towns in the different provinces are very instructive; the only question is whether they are reliable.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, Delegate of the Indian Association, is working his way in England. He was present at the meeting of the East India Association, at which Sir David Wedderburn's paper on Imperialism in India was read. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose spoke at this meeting, and his speech is thus noticed by a London correspondent of the *Englishman*:

"Among those who took part in the discussion on Sir David Wedderburn's paper was a young native of the name of Ghose, if I understood it rightly. He spoke of himself as the agent or representative in England of some native Association for the advocacy of the rights of people of India. Mr. Ghose's manner was one thing and his matter another, but I am bound to say that his language and elocution would have done honor to any English orator."

Mr. Lalmohun it appears has been lecturing on India; Mr. John Bright presided at the meeting. Reuter sends the following telegram on the subject:

London, July 23—Mr. Bright, after a lecture delivered to-day by Babu Ghose, made a speech in which he said that failing a saving of military expenditure in India, it were better that we should surrender the country, and confess that British rule there is impossible, and ought not to have existed.

If Mr. Lalmohun can continue his labours in England say for three or four years, he will we feel persuaded both deserve and command success.

CHOLERA seems to be raging fearfully throughout the country. But Calcutta is comparatively safe. The death-rate is low, and though there is sickness enough, it is not generally of a serious type. The much-abused Municipal Commissioners deserve thanks for the remarkably healthy condition of Calcutta in the present season.

THE DEBATE on the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill was an exciting one. We propose to review it at length in future issues. In the meantime we must say that the speeches tended to shew the deplorable effects of the system of temporary land settlement pursued by the British Government in India. Thus Mr. Hope said that "in four districts of the Bombay Presidency, with a population of 2½ millions, more than one half the number are hopelessly involved in debt. Every second man one meets is, in all but name, a pauper." On the other hand Mr. Egerton, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, remarked, "I do not wish to criticise any of the provisions of this Bill, but I think that the circumstances which have led to its being introduced, seem to be *of such general prevalence throughout India* (the italics are ours) that the mode in which they are to be treated in the Dekkan may possibly form a precedent", &c. These remarks only corroborate the assertion we have so often made that the dead-level system of land settlement of our Government has only pauperized the people. More hereafter.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following:

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Road Cess Committee of Hugli, held on the 22nd July.

1. On the proposal of Pandit Mahesh Chundra Nyayaratna, it was resolved, after a warm discussion, that the proceedings of the meeting held in April last relative to the annual increment to the pay of the District Engineer be quashed on the following grounds.

(1) No previous notice of the proposal by which an annual increment of pay granted to the District Engineer was given to the members in accordance with the provision of Section 57 of Act X of 1871.

(2) The proposal to give an annual increment to the District Engineer was made when he was yet on probation.

In spite of such irregularities and in the face of the Superintending Engineer's strictures on Mr. Forbes' incompetency, the proposal was carried in April last. This was during Mr. Hime's Chairmanship. The present Chairman Mr. Cornish warmly supported Pandit Mahesh Chundra Nyayaratna's proposal and pointed out that the increment could not be granted in the present state, of the funds. The Vice-Chairman Babu Syammadhav Ray showed that there were grave irregularities in the proceedings of the meeting held in April last, in connection with the proposal of the Engineer's pay.

The District Engineer's pay is already too high, being Rs. 650 per month. While Hugli maintains an establishment of a District Engineer and three overseers, in Burdwan, with an area considerably larger than that of Hugli, and an income twice as much, has only two overseers and a District Engineer on a salary of Rs. 350. Nor is there any complaint of inefficiency in the work done in that District, for the Chief Engineer has himself testified to the fact that the work done is satisfactory enough.

2. Pandit Mahesh Chundra Nyayaratna, the representative of the Howrah Branch Road Cess Committee proposed that at least Rs. 32,000 out of Rs 68,366, the amount set apart for works be assigned to the district of Howrah. He was completely outvoted. All the members of the Hugli Committee, with the exception of the Magistrate of Howrah and the representative of the Howrah Branch Committee, being Hugli men, such a result is not to be wondered at. This is not the first time that Howrah has been neglected. Mr. Wace, the late Magistrate of the District, has clearly shewn that Howrah has been systematically neglected from the beginning. In justice to the present Chairman and Vice-Chairman, it should be said that they were in favor of the proposal. The District of Howrah will, it is feared, continue to be neglected unless His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal authorises the Branch Committee of Howrah, to exercise the powers of a District Committee, according to Section 79 of Act X of 1871, or at least directs that the Road Cess levied within the district of Howrah should be assigned to the district, according to the provision of Section 78 of the Act.

Mr. Cornish, the present officiating Magistrate of Hooghly, deserves much credit for acting in a constitutional manner, which his predecessor had set at naught. The regard for law is so uncommon in the Mofussil that its observance is considered an uncommon merit. By the bye, it is not clear from the proceedings whether Mr. Forbes' appointment is confirmed in the face of the damaging report from the Superintending Engineer of Rajshye. It is strange that an officer should be considered disqualified in one district and qualified in another.

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Indian Daily News* does not seem to be satisfied that, as we suggested, the abolition of the Boards of Revenue in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Madras, and the addition of an Executive Council to the Government of Bengal, would result in a saving. Our contemporary after summarizing our proposal remarks:

The move would effect a saving of Rs. 7,30,000. Even allowing for additional hands in the secretariats, there ought to be a saving of six lakhs per annum by the change. This alleged saving however is not quite apparent to us, unless the *Patriot* has some idea of constituting a council of honorary members. In any other case we presume the council must consist of experienced members of the service; and the time has not yet come when these gentlemen are content to hold even high and honorable offices for mere board and lodging.

It would seem that we have not been able to make ourselves clearly understood. The total cost of the Boards of Revenue in the three provinces now comes to about Rs. 7,30,000; deduct from this the pay of two members of the proposed Executive Council for Bengal at Rs. 4000 each per mensem, or Rs. 96,000 per annum; there would remain a balance of Rs. 6,34,000. We would give Rs. 34,000 for additional hands, and there would be thus a saving of six lacs of rupees. The saving would consist in the salaries of Members, Secretaries, and clerks and other charges. As for the utility of an Executive Council for Bengal our contemporary says:

We are told that under the "cabinet" system as instanced in the case of the Viceroy's Council, the members of the Executive Council, of the Lieutenant-Governor may be charged with particular departments, important questions being reserved for disposal by the Governor in Council. But wherein would this differ from the present system? Simply in the secretaries or their class being called members of council, and drawing the higher pay that the more dignified position involves. Are they not even now practically "charged with particular departments?" Though the Lieutenant-Governor is the nominal head of them all, they are practically his eyes, hands, and feet of their respective departments, almost as much as though they were actually members of a council. Supposing they were elevated into members of an Executive Council, wherein would their action differ from what it is now in the Bengal Legislative Council? Our contemporary must have had ample experience in that body of the amount of independence that may be there exercised by official members. They rarely do anything except "ditto" the President or each other. We apprehend that practically it will make but little difference to the people of Bengal whether they are under a Governor or a Lieutetant-Governor

Our contemporary forgets that the Secretaries are the subordinates and not colleagues of the Lieutenant Governor. The latter may not consult them, but he will be bound to consult the Members of his Council, and if he should overrule these in any case their dissents would be on record. We mentioned the case of Sir George Campbell, who as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal ignored his Secretaries, who were reduced to *nokul novishes*, and would not entrust the members of the Board with the power of revenue settlement for a rupee! As for the official members of the Legislative Council saying *ditto* to the President, it should be borne in mind that they are his subordinates, and cannot therefore have officially a will of their own. The members of the Executive Council, being independent of the Lieutenant Governor, as regards their prospects in the service, would naturally occupy a different position. And on the principle that two heads are better than one the people of Bengal we are convinced would fare better under a Governor in Council than under a Lieutenant-Governor.

WE ARE indebted to the Press Commissioner for the following note :

In an article on the Legislative Department in the *Hindoo Patriot* of July 7th, there are many mis-statements of fact, among which the following may be noted. The *additional* (not *provincial*) members of the Viceroy's Council receive an allowance of only 616 rupees a month in addition to the pay of their substantive appointments during the time they are summoned to attend the sittings of the Legislative Council. The Officers who officiate in the substantive appointments of the additional members only receive the usual officiating allowances. The Officers most often appointed to be "additional" members of Council are Secretaries or Commissioners ; in the latter case they have to forego the permanent travelling allowance of a Commissioner. In no case could an "additional" member's pay be nearly 50,000 per annum, unless his substantive appointment were Rs. 3,500 a month, and he were summond to attened for the whole year. The Secretary's sanctioned pay is 2,500 a month : Mr. Fitzpatrick draws 3,500 as a special case as he was selected from an appointment of that value to hold his present Office. The Deputy Secretary (Mr. Macpherson) receives 2,000 a month and not 2,500 as stated. The Assistant Secretary Major Jarrett receives a consolidated pay of 2,000 a month for his duties as Secretary to the Board of Examiners and Assistant Secretary to the Legislative Council : he only attends the sittings of Council in Calcutta. The "Indexer" is employed on special work with which he has made considerable progress : in fact it is approaching completion. His pay has been merely that of an Officiating Joint Magistrate, the same that he would have drawn in the regular line.

We are always open to correction ; if we are now and then unconsciously betrayed into error, we are always willing to make amends. With regard to the figures given in our article we may mention that we partly consulted the Civil Estimates, issued by the Financial Department, and partly other sources ; but the Civil Estimates did not shew in detail the salaries of the "additional" members, whom we distinguished as "provincial" members, because the non-official members are called "additional members," though they do not receive pay. We confess we were not aware that the "additional members" received an extra allowance of Rs. 616 per mensem in addition to their substantive pay ; the Press Commissioner admits that in cases in which the substantive pay is Rs. 3,500 a month, the consolidated salary of the Additional Member comes to about Rs. 50,000 a year, but in that case he adds the member must be summoned to attend for the whole year. But are not members as a rule invited to attend for the whole year ? As a rule the additional members are not easily divorced. Take for example the present year. Was not the exodus of the additional members of the Legislative Council to Simla absolutely interdicted by the Secretary of State, but why have they been allowed to go ? The Press Commissioner states that the sanctioned salary of the Secretary is Rs. 2500, but that Mr. Fitzpatrick is allowed Rs. 3500 as a special case ; we have taken the sum actually disbursed. As for the salary of the Deputy Secretary, it would appear, we were misled, but the difference is only Rs. 6,000. The Civil Estimates do not mention the Assistant Secretary. As for the Indexer, we gave the pay as stated in the papers.

But the difference of a few thousand rupees, which the Press Commissioner corrects, does not invalidate the position we have assumed. Our point is—1stly that inasmuch as there are local Councils for local legislation, and as there are ample facilities for eliciting local opinion through the local Governments regarding the Bills before the Governor General's Council, it is not necessary to entertain provincial or additional members on special pay, and 2ndly that if one Secretary was sufficient for Lord Dalhousie's Council, which legislated for all India, without the aid of the local Councils, and if as regards the present Council one Secretary could carry on the work for about thirteen years, why should it be necessary now to employ a Deputy Secretary ? Again, with such a strong Secretariat staff, why has a special officer been entertained as an Indexer ? Could not this work have been done by the Deputy Secretary ? We repeat there is waste of power and money in the Legislative Department, which in these days of economy ought to be saved. We admit that it is very unpalatable to suggest retrenchments, which affect high officers of the State, but if the Government wishes to do its duty, it ought to perform it irrespective of personal considerations.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner)

Simla July 24th 12. 50.—Another report states that Vasudu Bulwunt leader in the Dekkan dakaities, was captured by Major Daniall in the Kaladgi district.

24th 16. 38.—In to-day's Legislative Council the Select Commitee's reports on the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill were taken into consideration, and the Bill subsequently passed into law. The Select Commitee's report on Mr. Cockerell's Bill to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts in Oudh was also considered, Mr. Cockerell confining his remarks on the Bill to explaining the reasons which led the Select Commitee to withhold their support from some of the recommendations made by the local authorities. Discussion ensued upon the Bill, upon a point raised by Mr. Hope, between Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Mr. Hope and Mr. Cockerell, the Bill being subsequently passed into law. Mr. Thompson introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to district cesses and rural police in British Burma, explaining in detail the objects aimed at by the measure. Mr. Stokes introduced the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act of 1872 Amendment Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee. The Council then adjourned for a fortnight.

25th. 12h. 26m.—Nawab Ghulam Hussain Khan, C.S.I. now at Kandahar, will probably succeed the late Baktyar Khan as Mir Munshi of the Kabul Embassy.

23rd. 13h. 55m.—Bakhtyar Khan Mir Munshi of Major Cavagnari's Embassy has died of cholera at Kabul. Wassudeo Punt (query Phadke?) has been captured by Major Daviel at Haidarabad with the assistance of special officer deputed by the Nizam's Government.

23rd. 15h. 25m.—From Kandahar 22nd—Complete tranquillity in city and district. The new Governor Sher Ali Khan is expected on the 23rd when the part of the province not under direct British administration would be made over to him. Weather much hotter the last three days and a corresponding increase in cholera cases has occurred both in the cantonments and the city. Lieutenant Hennell 1st Panjab Cavalry died on the 21st. The Horse Artillery and the Goorkhas are the greatest sufferers. They have moved into camp as have the 19th Bengal Lancers and a Company of the 59th from the citadel. Travellers continue to arrive from Herat where everything is quiet. Six regiments of infantry left sometime since for Kabul.

27th. 10h. 42m.—Major Cavagnari entered Kabul on the morning of 24th July, and met with most brilliant reception. Four miles from City Sirdars Abdulla Khan Herati and Mullah Shah Mahomed with some Cavalry and 2 elephants met the party. The embassy proceeded on the elephant with a large escort of Cavalry. Outside the city 2 batteries artillery some cavalry and line regiments infantry were drawn up in the column, and saluted their bands playing British National Anthem. As they entered the city the heavy battery fired salute of 17 guns. Large crowd assembled and was most orderly, and respectful, the Mustanji and Daood Shah met the party of their place of the Residence in Bala Hissar. At 6 O'clock Major Cavagnari paid formal visit to the Amir and delivered the Viceroy's letter. Amir enquired after the Viceroy's health and that of the Queen Empress and Royal family and expressed regret at the death of the Prince Imperial. Amir's demeanour was most friendly. Cholera is abating in Kabul.

MONEY MARKET.

(*July* 26, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	94	15	*a*	95	2
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	,,	97	0	*a*		
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881)... ..	,,	96	12	*a*	96	0
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4 p. ct.					
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)..... ..		101	0	*a*	101	2
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)..		101	0	*a*	101	2

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent for 15 years (1882)..	Rs.	101	0	*a*	100	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs.	107	0	*a*	107	8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	,,	107	8	*a*	108	0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ..	,,	108	0	*a*	108	8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	,,	108	8	*a*	109	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) ..	,,	110	0	*a*	110	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) ...	,,	110	8	*a*	111	8
6	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	,,	102	0	*a*	102	4

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
Syud Wagur Hossain, Colgong.....	6	10	0
Traffic Supdt. N. B. S. Railway, Saidpur.....	101	12	0
Ardesir and Hormasji, Bombay.....	39	2	0
G. A. Grierson, Esq. C.S. Secretary Aided School, Modhoobani.....	7	8	0
Chairman Bhagulpore Municipality.....	5	0	0
H. H. the Prince of Tanjore.....	13	4	0
Secretary Anund Nath Public Library, Rajshaye...	13	4	0
Traffic Supdt. Tirhoot State Railway, Samastipore.	7	4	0
B M. Danee, Chotanagpore.....	3	5	0
Secretary Cadapa Mutual Impt. Society.....	6	10	0
Baboo Kadar Nath Roy, Bankipore.....	10	0	0
Baboo Sreenath Chatterjea, Darjeeling.....	13	4	0
Baboo Siddeshar Chatterjea, Cattuck.....	13	4	0
Baboo Beharylal Chatterjea, Adamohan.....	20	0	0
Baboo Ombica Churn Sircar, Zenidah.....	10	0	0
Baboo Porsuram Khound, Jorhat.....	5	0	0
Baboo Kadar Math Mookerjea, Choadanga.....	5	6	0
Baboo Shoseevoosan Ukil, Kosba.....	6	10	0
Baboo Kanty Chundra Chatterjea, Krishnughur...	6	10	0
Baboo Thacurdas Bhottacherjea, Seetapore.....	5	0	0
Baboo Mattylal Ganguly, Dhubri	13	4	0
Baboo Ashootosh Ghose, Chundernaggur.....	13	4	0
Badoo Doorga Churn Bhottacharjea, Jamalpore...	13	4	0
Baboo Mothoora Nath Gupta, Chittagong.....	13	4	0
Baboo Motylal Ganguly, Mottihary.....	8	4	0
Baboo Keshab Chunder Deb, Lucknow.....	1	9	0
Baboo Soorji Coomar Dutt, Mymensingh.....	13	4	0
Baboo Debendralal Shome, Midnapore.....	6	10	0
Baboo Jogut Doorlab Banerjea, Sooltangunge.....	3	6	0
Baboo Dwarkanath Moitee, Balasore.....	10	0	0
Badoo Brojoputty Banerjea, Gowhatty.....	6	10	0
Baboo Fani Bhoosun Das, Manickgunge.....	5	0	0
Baboo Hurbuns Lal, Arrah.....	10	0	0
Baboo Shosseeveoson Bose, Khoolna.....	10	0	0
Baboo Punaram Kakotee, Golaghat.....	10	0	0
Baboo Hem Chunder Mookerjea, Saharanpore.....	13	4	0
Baboo Sarat Chunder Das, Head Master, Chhatak School, Sylhet.....	13	4	0
Baboo Bhoobon Mohun Bose, Rajputana.....	20	0	0
Baboo Woma Churn Bose, Purnea.....	20	0	0
Baboo Jodoo Nath Ghose, Dacca.....	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*July* 23, 1879.

GENERAL—Mr. J. Ware Edgar, C.S.I. Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th instant.

Mr. G. M. Currie Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Chumparun, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Ware Edgar C.S.I. or until further orders.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nudea, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring lands required for public purposes in that district.

Mr. E. R. Henry is appointed to be Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Lieut. G. U. Browne, 40th Foot is appointed to be Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. J. B. Worgan District and Sessions Judge Sarun and Chumparun, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad.

Mr. J. C. Geddes District and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Sarun and Chumparun.

Mr. J. C. Geddes, District and Sessions Judge of Sarun and Chumparun is appointed to act as Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs during the absence, on leave of Mr. J. O'Kinealy, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Stevens Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Sarun and Chumparun during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. C. Geddes, or until further orders.

Baboo Umesh Chunder Batabyal, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24 Pergunnahs is appointed to have charge of the Barripore division of that district,

This cancels the orders of the 5th instant, appointing him to have charge of the Moheshreka division of the Howrah district.

POLICE—Mr. T. J. Foster Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for one month, under rule 2, Section 13, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. C. P. Croucha, Assistant Superintendent of Police on leave is posted temporarily to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Major W. W. Hume, District Superintendent of Police Bogra is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 1st instant or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. M. F. Beamish Assistant Supperintendent of Police Serajgunge, Pubna, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Bogra, during the absence on leave of Major W. W. Hume, or until further orders.

Mr. O. B. wood, Assistant Superintendent of Police Chittagung Hill Tract, is transferred to Bhagulpore.

Mr. C. Wintle, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police Dinagepore is transferred to the Chittagung Hill Tracts. Mr. Wintle is also appointed to have charge of the Sungoo division of that district during the absence on deputation, of Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, or until further orders.

Baboo Radha Madhub Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is also appointed to be Sub-registrar of Hazaribagh, with effect from the 9th ultimo, *vice* Baboo Denonath Mookerjee, transferred

Baboo Denesh Chunder Roy, L L., is appointed to officiate as a Moonsif in the district of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave of Baboo Chunder Koomar Das, or until further orders.

Baboo Denesh Chunder Roy will be ordinarily stationed at Bood Bood.

Moulvi Hafiz Abdul Karim First Subordinate Judge of Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for three months, under Rule 1, Section 43, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. Nixon Assistant Engineer, Eastern Sone Division is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class for the trial of offences under Act V (B.C.) of 1864.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE to MOONSIFS—Baboo Tara Prosunno Ghose, Second Moonsif of Attiah, in the district of Mymensingh has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, under Section 43-1 Chapter VII of the Leave Code, with effect from 17th July or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Chunder Kumar Roy Moonsif of Futtickcherry, in the district of Chittagong has been allowed privileg leave of absence for two months and twentytwo days under Section 43-1 Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 1st August 1879, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Surbessur Mozoomdar, Sudder Moonsif of Mymensingh has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months under Section 43-1, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th August 1879, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Advertisements.

S. L. SHOME'S AGENCY—CALCUTTA.

Agency business for supply of orders accompanying remittances with a commission of 5 per cent., are invited by the above to the care of the Executor of the state of late Raja Digumber Mitter C.S.I. at his residence No. 1 Jhamapuker Lane, Calcutta. Certificate of capacity, moral fitness and respectability are given at foot for general information.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that I have known Babu Soorendra Lal Shome for a long time. He is respectably connected, well educated and bears a good moral character. Of his capacity for business I need not say any thing, as the certificates in his possession bear ample testimony to it. I take a great interest in the young man and shall be glad to hear of his success in life.

(Sd.) RAJA DIGUMBER MITTER, C.S.I.

The 13th February 1879.

WANTED.

By the District Road Cess Committee Tipperah—two Sub-Overseers each on a salary of Rs. 35, with travelling allowance of Rs. 7-8 per month. None but Sub-Overseers passed and trained in the P. W. D. need apply. Applications, stating age, previous employment &c., will be received up to the 15th proximo. Candidates appointed will have to join their respective appointments on receipt of their appointment letters.

F. JONES,
Chairman,
District Road Cess Committee, Tipperah.

SPECTACLES FOR SALE.

Real best Brazilian Pebbles,
Fitted in Silver Frame..... Rs. 7.
ditto in Steel ditto ..... „ 4.

MOZOOMDAR CO.

392, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta, (near Chore bagan).

BENGAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

The public is informed that tickets for Ice are now procurable at this Office in quantities not less in value than Rs. 10.

Purchasers of that amount or more will receive a discount of two pice for every rupee.

The tickets are of the following denominations :—

10lb | 2lb
4lb | 1lb

The company having now two machines at work it is hoped the supply of Ice will meet the demand.

The price is 9 pie per lb

A. R. McINTOSH & CO.
Managing Agents.
3, Fairlie Place, Cacutta.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY,
NOTICE.

On and from 10th July 1879 and until further notice the Ferry charge for all goods carried at the first class, and special rates will be reduced to 6 pie per maund.

By order,
G. HAWKES,
For Traffic Supdt.
Supdts. Office, Saidpur, 5th July, 1879.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL

SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon ... ... Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... .. .. Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¾ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case,
„ „ 1¾ „ .. ... Rs. 14 „
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 „

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.
Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

Revised Parcels rate.

On and from 1st July 1879, and until further notice, Parcels will be booked through to Kurseong and Darjeeling from any station on the Eastern Bengal Railway or Northern Bengal State Railway and *vice versa*, at the uniform rate of 4 annas per seer or part of a seer. Parcels will also be booked between any two stations on the Northern Bengal State Railway or between any stations on the Northern Bengal State Railway or Eastern Bengal Railway, at 2 annas per seer or part of a seer.

By order
G. HAWKES,
For Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur 4th July 1879.

NOTES ON LAMB'S TALES, P. P. 315.

By Bhola Nath Pal, M. A., Head Master, Hindu School. Price Re. 1-8 postage, 1½ ans. On sale at the Canning Library. The book may also be had at the Sanskrit Press Depository, the Calcutta School Book Society's Depot, and at the book-shops in Old Chinabazar.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The notes give the etymology and derivation of words on a plan calculated to interest native youths in the study of roots, together with illustrative passages from standard authors, which, while they elucidate the passages in the text themselves, afford exercises for recitation. It is an intelligent little book, and should find a ready sale"—The *Statesman.*

"The Notes are copious, well-arranged, and we may say exhaustive, indicating much intelligence, research, and labour on the part of the annotator"—*Hindoo Patriot.*

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An excellent, newly discovered, Patent Medicine for Piles and a sure remedy for all sorts of complaint, arising therefrom; sold in bottles @ Re.1-8 and packing 12 annas for Mofussil supply exclusive of Postage. At Mess. R. Scott Thomson & Co., Imperial Druggists Hall, and Dr. H. C. Bose, Mirzapur, Machuabazar Street No. 36, and also at the premises of K. P. Chatterjee No. 3 Shampooker Lane.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE
SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and forwhich, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India—EDWARDES, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at—4oz, Rs. 6: 8oz, Rs. 11: 16oz, Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

শৈলেস নাথ। (উপন্যাস)

১৬৮ পৃষ্ঠায় সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ৸০ বার আনা।

শ্রীদুর্গানারায়ণ ঘোষ বি, এ, প্রণীত।

কলিকাতা পটলডাঙ্গা ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরী, সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজিটরী, এবং ১১৪ অপর চিৎপুর রোড গ্রন্থকারর নিকট প্রাপ্তব্য।

The Oriental Miscellany.

A monthly MAGAZINE published by Messrs. H. C. Ganguly & Co., 19, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, Annual subscription Rs. 5.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF 1879.

Forms of application together with Copies of rules for information and guidance of Rate-payers desirous to avail themselves of the privilege of voting or of standing for Election as Municipal Commissioner, at the next general Election which is to take place on the 1st October 1879, can be had on applicion to the under-signed not later than the 10th August 1879. All names must be registered under Section 18 of the Act before the 15th of that month.

R. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Secretary.
Calcutta Municipal Office, 8th July 1879.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. (LD.)

Mr. Fischer the General Manager in India of the above Company has arrived in Calcutta and will be glad to furnish estimates for and answer any enquiries regarding the use of the Electric Light.

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Agents.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,

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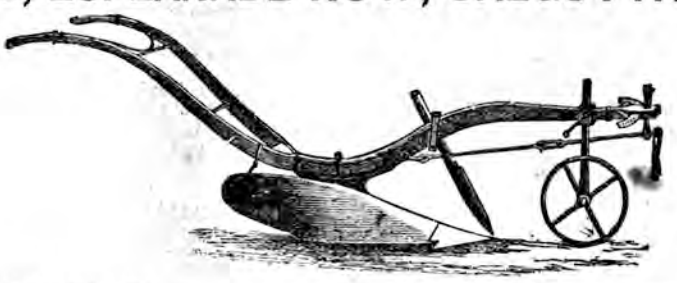

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FOUR FURROWS, WITH

1 Doze Extra Ploughshares.	2 Dozen Extra Shares R. S. 3
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Extra Draft Hooks, Bolts Keys, and Pinions, 8 Extra Iron Culters for heavy land.

HOWARD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BREAST OR RIDGING PLOUGHS.

These Ploughs are intended for moulding up or forming ridges for turnips, mangolds, and potatoes. The breasts are fitted in a neat and simple manner: they can be readily expanded or contracted to any required width, and this independently of each other. By simply removing the breasts, which can be done instantly and attaching the hoes shewn in the annexed engraving, these implements can be used as horse hoes ... ... Rs. 90

PLOUGHS FOR SMALL BULLOCKS OR PONIES.

Howard's Patent Iron Dwarf Plough, with one Wheel, Marked D' each .. .. Rs. 45

This Plough is intended to be worked by a small horse or bullock. It is adapted for light land for stirring loose soil and for any kind of shallow ploughing where the draught is easy,

The average weight of the above Plough is 1¼ cwt.

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She above Plough is the most useful made for very hard, rooty, stony ground, being very strong and reversible.

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10 *per cent. discount of the above prices for cash.*

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GOLD MEDAL FOR GLASS,—PARIS EXHIBITION 1878.

Manufacturers of Crystal and colored Glass Chandeliers, Candelabra and Wall Lights, Crystal Fountains, Table Glass, &c.

Manufacturers and patentees of Kerosine and other Oil Lamps for use under the punkah in India.

Importers of Mirrors, Bronzes, Bohemian and other continental Glass-ware, porcelain services and porcelain ornaments.

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F. and C. Osler beg to call attention to the superb stock of Chandeliers, Candelabra, and Wall Lights now arranged for sale in their show-rooms in Calcutta. They invite inspection. These goods are the Manufacture of their own Firm, and in point of elegance of form, purity of colour, and richness of cutting, are of the very best description. F. and C. Osler's stock is very large and they are prepared to undertake the lighting of palaces of Indian noblemen with Chandeliers, burning candles, gas or kerosine, at short notice and on favourable terms.

Chandeliers in frosted and cutglass for candles, gas, or kerosine 3, 6, 8 and 12 lights.

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Designs and prices given for Chandeliers of any size up to 500 *lights.*

Chandeliers burning kerosine, fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners, with illuminating power equal to 24 candles.

Colored Chandeliers in great variety 3,4,6,8,12,18, and 24, lights in ruby, amber, green or blue.

WALL LIGHTS.

Crystal or colored, for gas, candles, or kerosine, to Match Chandeliers

CANDELABRA.

In Crystal Glass 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, and 31 lights.
In ruby or green, 4 to 25 lights.

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Table Lamps in Crystal Glass fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners.

Hanging Lamps, handsome patterns, duplex burners Wall Lamps, new designs very elegant and attractive fitted with duplex burners.

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Venetian and other Mirrors, selected from designs in the Paris Exhibition.

Drawing room decorative ornaments in great variety.

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Precepts of Chaitanya in Sanscrit and Bengali by Babu Kedarnath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate Narail, Jessore. Rs. 2-8.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and from 21st July 1879, unpressed Jute will be carried over the Northern Bengal State, and Eastern Bengal Railways, without any restriction on weight or distance, at the special rate of ½ a pie per maund per mile, plus 6 pies per maund Ferry charge.

All former rates, special or otherwise, will from date, as above, cease to be inforce, till further notice.

By order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur 11th July 1879.

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Which has just been replenished with a most complete and varied selection.

Carpets.

Our stock of these comprises all the best new designs (all patterns and colorings not being in accordance with good taste being carefully excluded) and will be found one of the largest in India for selection.

We have them in Velvet Pile Tapestry and Brussels, and can make a Carpet to order of any size in 24 hours.

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Another shipment of these in richly gilt frames has just come to hand and we have marked them exceedingly low to ensure a speedy sale.

New Purdah Repps, Crettonne, Chintz,
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Those only who have lost their natural teeth and have replaced them with the PATENT STONE ARTIFICIAL TEETH made by J. CORFIELD & Co., can appreciate and understand how marvellously art approaches nature, and how perfect our artificial teeth are, for all purposes for which natural teeth are designed.

Thousands of natives from all parts of India have come to us toothless and miserable, unable to masticate their food and enjoy their *pan* and have left us after a few days, marvelling at the change wrought in their personal appearance and in their increased physical comfort. Highest quality of material and workmanship guaranteed.

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Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect,

Per bottle Re. 1; Large size Rs. 2, Packing As. 8

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☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Packing As. 8.

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New Civil Procedure Code & other Acts.

Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act. General Stamp Act. Evidence Act, Court Fees Act, Contract Act, Specific Relief Act, Registration Act, Limitation Act, Carriers Act, Oaths Act, Majority Act, Royal Charter Act, Letters Patent constituting the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the N. W. Provinces, Speech of Sir Arthur Hobhouse on the passing of the New Code, of Civil Proceedure amendments up to date. To each Act a special Index. Per Copy Rs. 6.

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NOTICE.

Baboo Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee (late of the Public Works and Road Cess Department) will undertake to design and superintend the construction of Buildings and to act as an Engineer and Surveyor in the partition of House and landed properties. Communications to be addressed to him at 70/1 Sookea's Street, Calcutta.

PATNA AND GYA (STATE) RAILWAY.

On and after Monday 2nd June this Railway will be opened *through* to Gya for passenger and Goods Traffic. Trains will leave Gya at 4-40 A. M., and Bankipore at 12 noon daily.

For further information *vide* Time Tables, dated 23rd May 1879. And apply to undersigned.

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